

# MICHIGAN FARMER.

WARREN ISHAM, EDITOR.

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NO. 2

## NOTES BY THE WAY—NO. 52.

BY THE EDITOR.

We have so many things upon our note book crowding upon us for utterance, that we hardly know where to begin or where to end. Taking the first marks, however, which have met our eye, we shall commence with some little matters which we gathered up at the meeting of the Executive Committee at Jackson the other day.

*Precariousness of the wheat crop.*—We asked Mr. Thomas, of Oakland, what success he had as a wheat grower: in reply, he smiled significantly, and shook his head; and upon being a little further interrogated, owned, that he had not had a decent crop of wheat in five years. Last year, he had two hundred and ten acres, and it looked finely, and gave promise of an abundant yield, until just before harvest, but just as he was about to put forth his hand to reap the reward of his toil, the spoiler came, and disappointed all his hopes. From his 210 acres, he only had 1800 bushels, which, he remarked, was about one-third of a crop, fifty acres of it having been put in on shares. The crop scarcely paid expenses.

Often have we had occasion to call the attention of our readers to this subject. The wheat plant—how frail it is! Frail as poor human nature itself, how little dependance can be placed upon it! How delusive the hope which it inspires: how frenzied the calculation which is based upon such hope! To be deluded and befooled but once, or twice, or thrice, is bad enough, one would think, but to be made a dupe of for life—to give one's self up to everlasting delusion—to see the prize just within one's reach, and to be kept constantly grasping, and grasping, and grasping, while it is as constantly vanishing, and vanishing, and vanishing, and yet never wake up to a discovery of the cheat—truly, this is the very last stage of infatuation, and all efforts to jolt

the poor, deluded victim out of his dreamy hallucinations, may be regarded as well nigh hopeless.

*The hay crop.*—Mr. T. remarked, (and the same remark was made by one or two others) that he never wanted his meadows to produce over a ton and a half of hay to the acre, and that when they produced more than that, there was a greater loss in quality than there was gain in quantity. And this we believe, from our own experience and observation, to be the truth of the matter.

*White Cedar.*—In Mr. T.'s neighborhood, (in Oxford, Oakland Co.) there is a cedar swamp, covering, in all its ramifications and projections, about three sections of land, 1920 acres. It is well stocked with white cedar, which makes excellent rail timber, and in that opening region it must be invaluable. We remarked, that we believed white cedar was not as durable as red, to which he replied, that it would last until it was worn out. He said it frequently grew quite large, and was very easy to split into rails.

*Ashes for fruit trees.*—We have frequently had occasion to speak of the beneficial effects resulting from the application of ashes to fruit trees. Mr. T.'s experience corroborates what has been repeatedly published in the Farmer upon the subject. He spoke of it as a matter important to be known and practised by all. And it is certainly reasonable, that elements which result from the decomposition of trees, should be the very ones to be employed in building them up.

*Ereak of nature.*—Mr. Edgar, of Kalamazoo, remarked, that the idea that there could be such a thing as an apple without seeds, had been scoffed at as an impossibility in nature, and those who asserted the fact, put down as heretics, or words to that effect. But during the last season, he had raised a squash, which had not a seed in it.

nor a place for a seed, there being no "insides" to it, but the whole being solid throughout.

Mr. E. is a disbeliever, (or was) in the doctrine of transmutation, on the ground, we suppose, that so great a change in the wheat plant, is too much at variance with the supposed laws of nature, to admit of belief. On the same ground, suppose we should demur to his statement about the squash? But we shall do no such thing; we believe every word he has said about it to be true, and we furthermore believe him to be a competent judge in the case, and that he was not imposed upon by false appearances.

*Suffolk Hogs.*—Mr. E. has the Suffolk breed of hogs, and they are almost as much of a curiosity as an apple or a squash without seed.—They are a very small boned, compact animal, and keep fat upon less food than those of any other breed we ever heard of. He said it would hardly do to tell of, but it was a fact, that they would keep fat upon an ear of corn a day. And we have had about the same account from others who have had the same breed.

*Sorrel.*—Mr. E. said it was not true so far as the section of country about him was concerned, that sorrel would grow only on poor ground, but it grew, in that region, on all sorts of land. His method of killing it out, was to plow in the fall, harrow in the spring, and then plow and harrow again, and it was pretty effectually destroyed.

What Mr. E. says, may be, and doubtless is, true. And it is equally true, that good lands which, after having been tilled for years, have had no sorrel upon them, uniformly become stocked with it, when they become exhausted, worn out. It is also true, that, in all such cases, putting on a good coat of manure, or turning under a crop of clover will kill it out. Nor does it seem to be true, that the "critter" is simply overshadowed and kept back by the luxuriant crop consequent upon the application of manure. And we need not go beyond Mr. E.'s own account of the matter for confirmation of this belief. He says, that it grows, in that region, upon rich land as well as poor. If so, it seems that luxuriant crops do not overshadow and keep it back, so as to render it invisible.

That manuring, either from the barn yard, or by turning under clover, has the effect to destroy it, or at least apparently so, we have evidence enough, from our own observation. But whether it does actually kill it out, or only apparently

so, it is all the same thing, for if keeping the land in good heart, so cripples it, that it can do no harm, the result is just about the same. And if it survives at all under such circumstances, it is by no means likely, that it can stand it long, with such odds against it.

We will just add, that Mr. E. is one of the very best and most successful farmers in Kalamazoo Co. We know not where we have seen so much that pleased us in so short a time, as we saw during a very brief call at his place a few months since. His great care seems to have been to learn from every possible source, the best way of doing everything, and having learned, to avail himself of the resulting benefits.—He is emphatically a book farmer, having been bred to a pursuit entirely foreign to agriculture, and immured in business in the city of New York till within a few years back—and well has he profited by the lessons of instruction he has learned, for such has been his proficiency, that he already stands at the head of his newly adopted profession. He took the premium at the late Kalamazoo Co. Fair, for the best opening farm, and is a member of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society.

And about the same thing may be said of Mr. Thomas, who is also a member of the Committee. We have never visited his place, but learn, that he takes rank with the very best farmers in his County. We learned from him, that he too was bred to another pursuit, (the carpenter and joiner business, we think,) and that he has taken up farming only within a few years.

*Benefits of deep plowing.*—From the Hon. H. B. Lathrop, who is one of the best farmers in Jackson Co. (and who was also bred to another branch of business) we learned a fact which strikingly exhibits the advantages of deep plowing. In making a contract for the breaking up of a certain piece of land, to be put into wheat, he bound the man who was to do the job, to plow not less than eight inches deep. At the same time, a neighbor made a contract with a man to break up the adjoining field for the same purpose, and he bound him not to plow more than four inches deep. The result was, that while he, with his deep plowing, had thirty-two bushels of wheat to the acre, his neighbor, with his shallow plowing, had only seven bushels to the acre. He remarked, that there was a difference in the manner of putting it in, but that that did not begin to account for the difference in the results.

*Handwritten signature:* Wm. E. Smith

We have often expatiated upon the advantages of deep plowing, and we have been gratified to learn, that in many instances our farmers have fallen into the practice, and uniformly with beneficial results. Of the innumerable calamities to which the wheat crop is subject in this country, that arising from the effects of drouth, (which is obviated by deep plowing) is by no means the least. It stints the growth of the straw, prevents the developement of the head, so that it never attains to anything like its appropriate length, and greatly curtails the size of the berry. And scarcely have we known a season, during the thirteen years we have resided in the state, when there was not a drouth, commencing generally about the time the heads of the wheat plant are beginning to form, and continuing till the kernel has ripened. One or two exceptions there have been, and if our recollection serves, when they have occurred, the wheat crop has been an exception too. Who does not know, that the complaint is long and loud, always and everywhere, after threshing, that the wheat crop has not yielded as was expected, the discovery having been made at the last moment, that the heads were short and badly filled, and that the berry was small! We mentioned not long since, the remark of Dr. Backus, of Jackson, that it was his impression, that the deficiency of the wheat crop in that County the past season, was owing more to the drouth than to rust, and also remarked at the same time, that the appearance of the wheat which we have examined in other parts of the State, indicated the same thing.

But all this evil would be remedied by deep plowing. The roots would thus be enabled to penetrate their way downwards into the earth beyond the reach of drouth, and the plant be rendered independant, in the event of such a contingency. and its continued growth secured, by means of the resources made accessible below.

Of the numerous other advantages of deep plowing we have repeatedly spoken, and need not recapitulate them here.

*Effect of an open winter on wheat.*—Dr. Backus remarked, that he had observed, that our wheat crops in Michigan, had been uniformly the best after an open winter. He simply stated it as a fact which he had uniformly observed, without attempting to account for it.

*A phenomenon.*—A. G. Eastman, Esq. Secretary of the Lenawee Co. Agricultural Society, remarked to us, that a head of wheat was exhibited at the Fair of the Lenawee Co. Agricultural Society at Adrian in October, which was partly filled with chess kernels instead of wheat kernels.

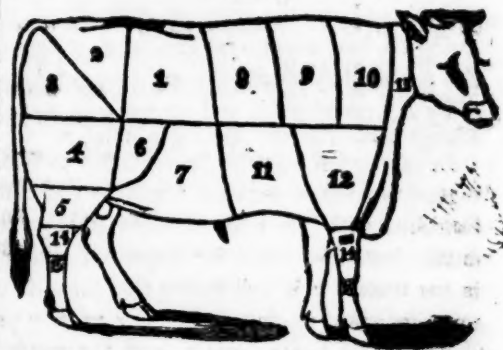
*Settlements in Shiawassee.*—The Tribune says, that two months ago, there were but two settlers in Township 8, N. Range, 4, E., Shiawassee Co., and that now there are more than

fifty, the influx being occasioned by the financial policy of G. Hazelton, Esq., of Flint, the owner of most of the lands in the township, who proposed to donate 20 40 acre lots to actual settlers, who should make certain specified improvements in a given time. The 20 lots were all taken in ten days. And Mr. H. has actually sold, in consequence of this influx of settlers, other lands in the same township already, at a sufficiently advanced price, to indemnify him for all he has given away. Would that all speculators were as far-sighted. Far better would it be both for themselves and the community.

### CUTTING UP MEAT.

LONDON METHOD.

FIG. 1.



HIND-QUARTER.

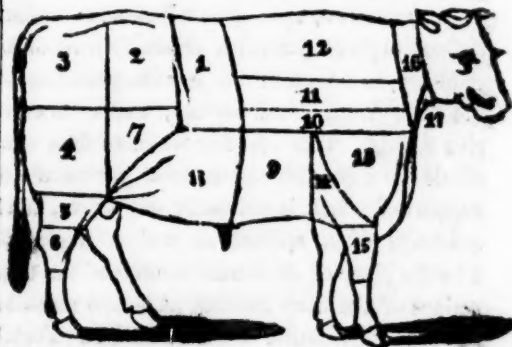
1. Loin.
2. Rump.
3. Itch or adze-bone.
4. Buttock.
5. Hock.
6. Thick flank.
7. Thin flank.
8. Fore-rib.

FORE-QUARTER.

9. Middle-rib.
10. Chuck-rib.
11. Brisket.
12. Leg of mutton piece.
13. Clod and sticking and neck.
14. Shin.
15. Leg.

EDINBURGH METHOD.

FIG 2.



HIND-QUARTER

1. Sirloin or back-sye.
2. Hock-bone.
3. Buttock.
4. Large round.
5. Small round.
6. Hough.
7. Thick flank.
8. Thin flank.
9. Nine holes.

FORE-QUARTER.

10. Large runner.
11. Small runner.
12. Spare-rib or fore-sye.
13. Brisket.
14. Shoulder lye.
15. Nap or shin.
16. Neck.
17. Sticking piece.



### AID TO AGRICULTURE.

ON, SUGGESTIONS FOR EXTENDING THE OPERATION  
AND INCREASING THE USEFULNESS OF OUR  
STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19.

MR. HUBBARD'S REMARKS CONCLUDED.

Annual fairs, though of the happiest influence, are but local and temporary, and necessarily do not concentrate the whole array of agricultural information. They subserve their purpose by creating enthusiasm and emulation; but with the jostle of crowds, the briefness of the time allowed, and the frequent difficulty of procuring the best articles for exhibition, at the precise period, they afford little opportunity for close study and examination, and are not seen at all by a large portion of the farming population.

In connection with the Patent Office at Washington, the central museum might be constantly furnished with the most valuable foreign products, plants and seeds, for inspection and trial in our State. It is well known that some of the most important products which our country produces are of foreign origin, and the result of importation and experiment. The advantages to be derived from a State Agricultural Library I need not repeat. Such an establishment can in no other way be made generally useful and accessible than in connection with a fixed central institution. This institution should be under the special charge of the Society's Secretary, and here the meetings of the Executive Committee should be held.

In connection, also, with this permanent foundation, might be published a State Journal of Agriculture, to be under the special patronage of the State Society, and perhaps, under its exclusive control. This would prove more than a substitute for any other agricultural periodical, the support of which, is ordinarily precarious, and its existence often ephemeral, and it might also take the place of an annual volume of the transactions of the State Society, as is now published by the Agricultural Society of New York.—Such a publication would not be dependant for its support upon the talent of its chance editor alone, or any transient source of popularity; and as it would be placed above pecuniary embarrassment, it should be ample enough to allow the publication of full accounts of all new inventions and improvements, illustrated by drawings, and such portions of new and important treatises and

addresses as are particularly interesting to the agriculturists of our State. It should contain, also, meteorological tables and observations, made in various parts of the State, as well as many other matters important to science, and either directly or indirectly so to agriculture, which are almost necessarily excluded from the pages of ordinary farmer's papers. Assuming this high character, the Michigan State Journal of Agriculture might, in time become, like the Quarterly Journal published by the Agricultural Society of Scotland, a distinguished source of benefits, as well as a pride and ornament to our State.

In association with an institution thus broadly founded, would eventually grow up a School of Agriculture, connected with a model farm. It would be desirable that these should be in the vicinity of the Society's central office and museum. It should also have a connection with the State University, whose professors would be called upon for lectures in the several branches of natural science; and to the Farm should be attached a Botanical Garden, to be under the charge of the Professor of Botany of the University.—I need add nothing to the considerations already suggested, in regard to the benefits proposed from these establishments, more than the single remark, that, in many of the arts of agriculture our people are far behind their neighbors of Britain; such as those of draining, irrigation, the formation of or substitutes for fences, &c, in all of which we are yet to make a great advance.—Of these and many other points of good agriculture we are comparatively so practically ignorant, that nothing less than an example under our own eyes will produce the proper stimulus to their trial. Our large farms, whatever their character, are generally managed after one manner; from the large quantity of acres sought to be occupied they are usually but half cultivated, and our marshes and wet lands, which will eventually become among the richest portions of the country, and which abound in our State, are lying waste for want of a proper system of improvement.

Our country, also, abounds in many valuable and beautiful plants, whose properties are little known, and whose qualities might be developed and made extensively useful under the genial influence of cultivation.

These remarks, it will be perceived, are merely suggestive, and by no means cover the whole ground of the reasons which might be urged in



favor of the plan of operations proposed. We cannot expect or hope to see all these projects immediately carried out. That must be the result of time and awakened thought, and, perhaps larger means are needed for the accomplishment than our diminished State coffers are, at present, able to supply. But a *beginning* may be made with comparatively little expense, and it can probably be shown, that the institution may be made to pay its own expenses; at the least, we may be assured that the resulting benefits will, in a very short time, more than repay all the pecuniary outlay. Let the central office be established, with the nucleus of a museum and library, and these will not only soon grow to what we need, but the other parts of the system will speedily follow.

The patronage of agriculture in this country, must be left, almost entirely to the States. Little can be expected from the general government, on account of diverse and conflicting sectional interests, and of prevailing opinions connected with the constitutionality or expediency of the mode of operation proposed to be carried into effect. Should, however, a National Bureau of Agriculture be established at Washington, while its operations might greatly assist those of our State Society, they would in nothing render the State institutions unnecessary.

We would have Michigan as distinguished for her encouragement of agriculture as she is for her system of education. In the kindred cause of the proper culture of her soil, she has already, by the establishment of a State Society and the holding of a State Fair, taken the lead of all the states west of the Alleghanies. It remains for her to place this great interest upon as permanent a basis as that of her common schools, and thus give a great practical illustration of the motto of the late distinguished Judge Buel—"To cultivate the soil and the mind."

I hope these considerations will meet the approval, or at least the consideration of the Executive Committee, and that a movement will be made for bringing the subject before the Legislature for such action as they shall deem expedient.

**OHIO FRUIT GROWERS' CONVENTION.**—We have received from some unknown source, a copy of the report of the proceedings of the Ohio Fruit Growers' Convention, recently held at Columbus, which we shall notice more at length on some future occasion.

For the Michigan Farmer.

## APPEAL TO THE LAW-MAKING POWER.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 28.

I am persuaded that a law similar to the one referred to, would be, with some slight modification, acceptable to the wool growers of Michigan. It was really a step in advance, and was highly creditable as a whole to the legislature of an agricultural State. We think we can discover, however, that it had to contend with considerable opposition, for, though deficient as it was, in not providing for the recovery of damages from the owner of dogs, and objectionable in one or two more particulars, yet it appears strange, that the originator of the bill should include in it a provision, allowing it to be optional with townships, whether it should be in force or not. I owe this suggestion to one who has had full opportunity to learn something of the log-rolling &c. of legislation.

But with all its defects it was suffered to live just six days only. For on turning to the Revised Statutes, T. 33, C. 173, we find the commencement of a long catalogue of acts repealed, which acts, in the short period of nine years, had numbered, if I count correctly, two hundred and thirty-four. Among this many bushels of chaff I find a single grain of wheat, somewhat shrivelled, it is true, yet it is good as far as it goes.— This document was approved May 18th, six days, as we have said, after the passage of the new dog law. On enquiring the cause of this infanticide, something is said of a discovery made by the "collective wisdom of the State," that it was unconstitutional, which I suppose is to be understood in its accommodated sense, of being unpalatable to some few prominent individuals, or contrary to party prejudices. For, after trying my best, I cannot find anything in the constitution which forbids any thing that the law in question permits or enjoins. We know full well, that the great and fundamental principles which hold society together, require that the life and property of each individual should be at the disposal of the government of any country. In free states, however, the power of government is clearly defined and limited, and the compact, the constitution can never justify the taking my life or property and cast them to the dogs; but the repeal of the law before us does this, inasmuch as it causes us to revert to another law

# BOOK I

## TIGHT

"Coachman, said a fat woman dressed in black, I hope he can prove that the materials in his cal-

BOUND  
HTLY



framed in the spirit of the obnoxious precedents. I correct myself, and instead of another law, I ought to say "regulation relating to dogs." In this there is no tax, but a license, and what is a license? Exorbitant liberty, contempt of legal and necessary restraint, a grant of permission, liberty, permission. Could a more fitting term have been found, to describe the existing state of things. Here is a grant of permission, liberty, permission to any man to keep a dog, or dogs: nominally restricted by the payment of any sum not exceeding two dollars annually. We speak advisedly and say nominally, for the law on regulation has never drawn a single cent from any owner of a dog in the State as we verily believe. And is it not an exorbitant liberty, a contempt of legal and necessary restraint so far as the dog is concerned? Let us see—every owner, or keeper of a dog, shall be liable in double the amount of damages. True, but there is the trespass on the case, and owner's knowledge of vicious propensities and customs, the habits and constant practice for the miserably deluded defendant to prove, effectually precluding him from all redress.

Let us now examine the practical operation of that law, which the Legislature no doubt, designed as a protection to sheep, as well as horses, cattle and other beasts, and not for the protection of dogs, assuredly not, but for the better regulating and restraining, for the recovery of damages for injuries committed by, and for empowering any person to kill the accursed domestics. There is favor and partiality towards the owner of the dog; he can be a witness in his own case, but the owner of the sheep cannot.—R. G., Justice of the Peace, saw, last spring, four dogs worrying two of his sheep; he knew the dogs and their owners, but he could not have a case because he was alone, he had no evidence to offer. Therefore he informed the owners of two of the dogs that they had worried his sheep, and requested them to inform the other two, but does not know whether they did or not. One of the dogs, I have no doubt, killed my sheep, but I have therefore no evidence that his owner knew that he was accustomed to commit injury. S. T., travelling peaceably along the road, on a spirited horse is suddenly assaulted by W. V.'s dog, thrown from his horse, and his arm broken, no evidence that the owner of the dog knew his vicious propensities.

"Coachman, said a fat woman dressed in black,

"who sat in the carriage holding a pug-dog on her knees, ask if Madame Francoise Baudoin lives here.

"Yes, Madame, said the Coachman."

"Madame Grivois, the first lady's woman to Madame the Princess de St. Dizien, has doubtless been recognized. She was accompanied by the pug-dog Monsieur, who exercised absolute tyranny over his mistress.

"Father Lorient, the Dyer, came gallantly to the door, to inform Madame Grivois that Francoise Baudoin did live in the house, but was absent from home.

"Father Lorient's arms, hands and a part of his face were of a brilliant golden yellow.—The sight of this ochre-hued person, excited Monsieur singularly, for at the moment the dyer laid his hand on the edge of the window, the pug began yelling furiously, and bit his wrist. "Good Heaven" cried Madame Grivois in horror, as Father Lorient withdrew his hand quickly, I trust there is no thing poisonous in the mixture which you have on your hands. And she wiped, with exceeding care the smut nose of Monsieur now spotted with yellow.

"Father Lorient, not very well satisfied at seeing the pug the only object of sympathy, answered as the blood trickled from his wrist, and hardly able to contain his anger—"Madame, if you did not belong to the fair sex, which causes me to respect you in the person of that animal, I should have done myself the pleasure of taking him by the tail and making a golden yellow dog of him in half a minute."

"Dye my dog, said she, yellow!" as she pressed Monsieur to her bosom, and measuring Father Lorient with a fierce look.

Had not Father Lorient been restrained by his regard for the fair sex, had, he, while the temptation was upon him, reasoned himself into error, and actually dyed the pug, Monsieur, yellow; Madame Grivois would have soon found that "case will lie" on the ground of wilfully and maliciously disfiguring or administering poison, or exposing poisonous substances to horses, cattle or other beasts, by analogy, dogs, and Father Lorient might have had a fine of \$1000 to pay with one year's imprisonment in the County Jail, while Madame Grivois would have had the name of the people to give a color to the prosecution. Two chances, and only two that I can perceive, would remain, whereby Father Lorient may escape. Perhaps he can prove that the materials in his cal-

atron are not poisonous to dogs. And as there is a great difference as to taste among men, perhaps the Court or Jury may decide there is no disfiguring of the dog in dyeing him a golden yellow.—I for one, should regard the performance as Father Lorient's chef-d'œuvre.

I am willing to hope that the introduction of Father Lorient's "case" has restored my readers to their accustomed equanimity, has allayed in some degree the instinctive anger, the excessive wrath, which many have felt, while learning for the first time that there were such abominable laws in existence and to which they are subject.

We propose another question in arithmetic.—If the ship-money of Charles I, in England, and the stamp-duty of George the III, in America, and the ordonances of Charles X, and Louis Phillipe in France, were worth the several revolutions in each country, what is the Dog-ocracy of the State of Michigan worth: and then for anything I know to the contrary, these blessed precedents are equally operative in every State in the Union. And is there a thing in the shape of a man who is willing to submit patiently to all this? Let him be branded as a traitor to his own rights and the interests of his country. Are the officers of the different Agricultural Societies all asleep? Wake up, gentlemen, and prove that you are not accessaries before the fact, by encouraging the farmer, yourselves among the rest, to raise fat mutton and import delicate merinos for our sovereign Lords the Dogs.

Inhabitants of Detroit, by what right do you cause your neighbor's dogs to be shot, when it is not at the time and in the act, to say nothing of their being accustomed. And you, ye politicians, what say you to trying to make a little capital out of this? Your party differences are becoming small by degrees, and beautifully less.—(I am sincerely glad to see it, however,) but by way of keeping your hand in, suppose you take up a few mutton bones to snarl about. If you can contrive to save our sheep, we shall be better able to pay increased taxes whichever and whoever become the ins.

Give us a law which shall at least make dogs put their tails between their legs. They carry them mighty erect at present; they know all about it.

I have heard of some great man, I wont say but it was the O'Connel who boasted that the British Parliament could not make a law that he couldnt drive through with a coach and four. Well there

was something dignified and respectable about that, if it took the coach and four to do it, but woe betide us, the very boys with their dog-carts can drive through our laws, which I'm thinking places us one notch below contempt.—But I conclude, and say with the poet:

"How rich, how poor, how abject, how august,  
How complicate, how wonderful are" Dogs.

CHARLES WARD.

Greenfield, Dec. 21, 1849.

P. S. It was only this evening that I perceived that the regulation respecting dogs was not a law, but a license. Exorbitant power, contempt of all legal and necessary restraint. The precedents are therefore strictly in the spirit of the regulation. This induces me therefore, to retract my statement, that the former were contrary to the latter, but it increases my abhorrence of the thing altogether.

For the Michigan Farmer.

#### LOCATION OF THE NEXT STATE [FAIR.—BEEHIVES.]

BAINBRIDGE, Mich., Jan. 14th, 1850.

MR. ISHAM, DEAR SIR:—Enclosed you receive two dollars, which you will please place to the credit of L. Woodruff and N. R. Woodruff as payment for the Michigan Farmer for the year 1850.

Yours respectfully,

N. R. WOODRUFF.

P. S. The January No. of the Farmer has just come to hand; I like it in its new style, size, &c. well. But the statement in its pages, that the committee of the state Agricultural Society had agreed that Ann Arbor or Detroit should be the place for the next state fair, without giving either Marshall or Kalamazoo a chance for it, was totally unexpected. If the state fair is only calculated for the eastern part of the state, as appears to be the case, I think that those that live in the western part had better take measures to organize a society for its own benefit. I am aware, that many will say, that such a number of people as would attend a state fair could not be accommodated at Marshall or Kalamazoo, but I think that either place could do it. There are farmers, I believe hundreds of them, within 10 miles of either, that would lend a hand and open their doors to those from a distance, and it is not much trouble for Wolverizes or Hoosiers to encamp in waggons, and be tolerably independent.

I was in hopes to have got some additional subscribers to your excellent paper, but have not as yet been able to.

We have in this region commenced making beehives on a new plan, or new to us here. It consists of three small boxes, enclosed in a large box or hive, the two side boxes to be taken out when filled, leaving the middle box with an ample supply, for the bees to live on, through the winter. From a swarm that came out last June, I have taken out about sixty pounds of first rate honey, there not being a cup of bee-bread in the 60 lbs, leaving the middle box, judged to contain 40 lbs, for the bees to live on through the winter.

If you should wish a description of the beehive I can send it, as there is a patent.

Yours &c.

N. R. W.

#### REMARKS BY THE EDITOR.

Hush! friend W. hush! and consider, that we are a young, small, and scattered people, scarcely able to go alone, and that it is regarded as a wonderful achievement abroad, that we should be able to hold a state fair at all, with all our forces united. Consider again, that there is a heavy population to the North, including the great county of Oakland, and the counties of Macomb, Genesee, St. Clair, Lapeer, Shiawassee, and Saginaw, to whom Ann Arbor is more inaccessible than to the county of Berrien, through which the Central Railroad passes. Consider, moreover, that, upon the principle of rotation, the next fair may as well be held at Ann Arbor as at any other place, for if it is to go the rounds, it may as well take each county, or section of the state, in its order, as it goes along, as to skip about here and there at random. And then, in the present infantile state of the society, it is desirable, that matters should be made to go off as pleasantly as possible. We heard multitudes in the jam at Syracuse, cursing the whole thing, and declaring by all that was good and bad, that they would never be caught at another state fair. But the N. Y. Society has gotten such a hold, that it has nothing to fear from such defections, and it will proudly hold on its course. But not so with us. Being small and feeble, we need the benefit of all the fostering influences which can be brought to bear, and there are no helps that we can afford to spare. It may not be a very mighty consideration, that Ann Arbor contains a larger population, by one thousand, than any of the villages to the West of it, yet it is *something*; and that something, in the grand aggregate of considerations, is worth taking into the account.

It may be added, that not only was there no application from either Marshall or Kalamazoo, for the next fair, but a disposition manifested at least from one of those places, not to have it at the present.

And so far as our observation has extended, those residing in the large villages in the interior who attended the fair in this place last fall, and who had previously been dissatisfied with its location here, went home under the full conviction that Detroit was the place for the first fair, and many of them expressed themselves strongly in favor of its being held here for at least two or three years to come.

The considerations which operated to produce this change in their minds, so far as we were able to understand them, were substantially these. In the first place, they had previously had no correct idea of the expense to be incurred in getting up the preparations, and did not seem to think, that the benefit to be derived, would compensate them for the outlay. In the next place they seemed to think that no place in the interior, could afford adequate accommodations to those who would attend; and lastly, that no where in the state could the thing be gotten up in as good style as in Detroit. The department which perhaps contributed more to the entertainment of those present, than any other, "Floral Hall," was gotten up entirely through the indefatigable efforts of the committee of the Detroit Horticultural Society.

Such, we say, were the impressions of persons generally from the interior villages who attended the fair. So far as ourselves are concerned, we would as soon go to Ann Arbor, or to Niles, or to any other place in the state, as to stay here, and rather too. And we most sincerely hope, that the people of Ann Arbor will raise the required amount, and that the thing will go off well, and that next year, it will migrate still further into the interior, and be attended with increasing interest.

But let it not be forgotten, that no part of the state can be selected, which will not seem to well nigh put it out of the power of some other part of it to participate, to any considerable extent, in its benefits. Ultimately, however, this evil will be, in a great measure, remedied. By the construction of rail and plank roads, the different and distant sections of the state, will soon be rendered much more accessible to each other, and by a just and judicious system of rotation, all parts of the state may experience the full benefits of these fairs, as their attendance



upon them at a distance, will thus be rendered feasible, while their own respective neighborhoods will be rendered equally accessible to other sections of the state, and make it proper, that their claims should, in their turn, be regarded. Thus the state fair may, and doubtless will, ultimately be held at Adrian, Grand Rapids, Flint, &c.

For the Michigan Farmer.

### STATE FAIR AT ANN ARBOR.

It is truly cheering to see with what spirit and promptness, the people of Ann Arbor have raised the amount necessary to secure the holding of the next State Fair at that place, as appears by the following extract of a letter from W. S. Maynard, Esq., to the editor of the Farmer, dated

ANN ARBOR, Jan. 21, 1850.

DEAR SIR:—You will recollect that when you was here, I thought it doubtful whether we could raise the \$1000 for the State Fair. I then thought I should not make the effort, because I thought the Committee ought not to have put the sum so high, but on reflection I became convinced, that we ought to give the society that sum, and I knew what we ought to do we could do, so I, with two or three others, in a very few hours, raised the \$1000, from the business men of our village, and I have since got some \$200 more, and shall increase the sum in order to provide against the contingency of failure on the part of any individuals who may have subscribed. I was agreeably disappointed in finding an almost universal spirit in favor of the enterprise. I have often had the pleasure of circulating subscriptions among my neighbors, and have ever found them liberal, but have never seen such an entire willingness to do their part, as in this instance. There were several cases that I requested individuals to make the sum less than they were disposed to subscribe.

I send you \$2.00 for my Farmer and for Mr. Depue's.

Respectfully yours,  
WM. S. MAYNARD.

### A PRINTER TURNED FARMER.

SENTINEL OFFICE, }  
COLDWATER, Jan. 18, 1850. }

MR. ISHAM: Sir:—Herewith I send you the price of the current volume of the "Farmer."—As I intend to "follow the plow" in the spring, its instruction and guidance will be invaluable.—I am much pleased with the improved character and appearance of your paper. Send me the

January number. Your contrast of the "book" and "anti-book" farmer, is amusing, and I have no doubt, truly descriptive of the two modes of farming. The "Educational Department" of your paper—so long as this great state will not support a Journal devoted to that subject—is both necessary and acceptable; still I hope you will not suffer it to crowd out useful agricultural matter.

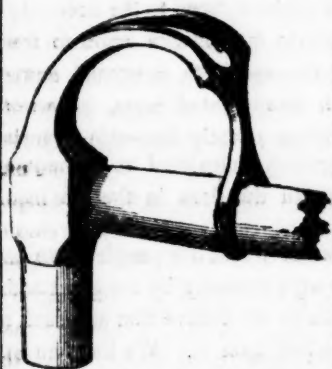
Respectfully, your well wisher,

J. SAUNDERS.

P. S. I am a Printer, which is my apology for having, (to use an agricultural term,) *cabbaged* the reading of your paper.

I have a few ideas which, in due time I may offer you for publication J. S.

### ANDERSON'S PATENT HAMMER.



This is a recent invention; the claw, as will be seen by the cut, extending to the handle and clasping it with a strong ring, which makes it impossible, in drawing nails, for the handle to give way, draw out or become

loose. The face of the patent hammer will thus always remain true, it being kept at the same angle with the handle. These hammers are made of cast steel. Six different sizes are now made, weighing from half a pound to one and a half pounds.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE MICHIGAN STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, acknowledge the receipt from H. Hurlbut, Esq., of Detroit, vols. 1 2 3 4 and 5 of the Michigan Farmer.

From W. Isham, Esq., vol. 6 and 7 of the Michigan Farmer, making the set complete.

From Dan. Lee, M. D., of Rochester, N. Y., bound vol. for 1849 of the Genesee Farmer.

From Messrs. Kirtland, St. John and Knapp of Cleveland, Ohio, No. 1, Vol. 1 of the Family Visitor.

From F. C. Elliott, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio, the proceedings of the North American Pomological Convention, held at Syracuse, Sept. 14th, 1849. Also from the same, Report of the Ohio Nurserymen and Fruit Growers Convention, third session, held at Columbus, Dec. 5th, 1849.

From Hon. Titus Dort, of Wayne, statistics of the condition and products of certain branches of Agriculture, Manufactures, &c., in the State of Michigan for the year 1848-49.

J. C. HOLMES,  
Sec. M. S. Ag. Society.

Detroit, Jan. 25th, 1850.

## NOTES BY THE WAY—NO. 53.

BY THE EDITOR.

We have often upbraided the farmers of Michigan, and sometimes perhaps, a little unceremoniously, for what we have denominated their insane devotion to wheat husbandry—a devotion as entire and exclusive, as tho' they were doomed to it by a special fiat of the Almighty—as tho' they had been shut up in a corner of the great universe of God, where nothing but wheat would grow, or where nothing else was wanted, or by any possibility could be got away to market.

Truly, if such be the condition of our people, hard indeed is their fate, and greatly to be deplored. To be chained down to the necessity of placing their entire dependance upon so frail a thing—to be harrassed with continual anxiety, and stung with disappointed hope, is certainly not a state of things greatly favorable to human happiness, or greatly calculated to promote the amiable virtues in dwellers in the Peninsular State.

Nor do we believe, that our people have been doomed to any such necessity by the great author of Nature. We do not believe that any such necessity has been laid upon us. We have no manner of doubt, that Michigan is as highly favored as other states, in respect to the variety of agricultural products, which may be made available to her prosperity.

Thus far had we written, when lo! we received the communication which follows, and which shows as clearly as figures can demonstrate, from the results of careful experiment, followed up thro' a series of years, that even the corn crop is more profitable than the wheat crop. And we may add, that in this experiment, the wheat crop had the advantage of a larger yield than the State would generally average, by one third, the average for five years being put down at fifteen bushels per acre.

An intelligent gentleman from Rochester, New York, J. P. Mansfield, Esq., who has travelled somewhat extensively in Michigan, recently, in a conversation with us, expressed his astonishment, that the farmers of the Peninsular State, did not turn their attention more to other agricultural products, something more reliable than the wheat crop.

**Beef and Pork.**—The raising of beef and pork, he said, could be made as profitable here, or more so, than in the State of New York. But the farmers here did not manage to get fair pri-

ces. These articles were always from a dollar and a half to two dollars per hundred higher in Rochester than they were here. And the farmers here could just as well have their pork ready for market, so that it could be sent down before the close of navigation as afterwards.

In regard to beef, he remarked, that the best barrel beef came from the West. The reason was, that all the good beef at the East, was driven into the large cities to be slaughtered and eaten fresh, while the refuse beef only was barreled. Hence, Western barrel beef was preferred, and commanded a much higher price in the market than Eastern. Chicago beef, he said, was worth two dollars a barrel more than Eastern barrel beef. At almost no expense at all cattle would get fat in this country upon grass, and then by putting into them a little corn in the fall, they could be made beef of which would command the highest price in the Eastern market—and how could the immense corn crop of the West be better disposed of, than by converting it into beef and pork, if our farmers would avail themselves of the advantages for market which they might.

**Broom Corn.**—Another crop which he thought might be raised to great advantage here, was broom corn. He said it would always command a hundred dollars per ton in Detroit, the Eastern manufacturers always having agents here to buy it up at that price. And two acres of ground would produce a ton of broom corn. What the expense of cultivation is, he did not say, but it is manifest, that, with such a yield and such a price, the profit must be great on it. And it is within our knowledge, that those who have embarked in the business in our State, have made extraordinary profits.

**Dairying.**—Another branch of husbandry, to which our farmers should direct their attention, he thought, was dairying. But it needed to be done right to make it profitable. There was a nicety to be observed, a tact to be exercised in making butter and cheese, which was essential to success, but which few cared to know anything about. If our farmers would turn their attention to the subject, and initiate themselves into the mysteries of cheese and butter making, they could make dairying as profitable in many portions of our State, as in any part of the world.

**Shipping Pork fresh to England.**—Mr. Mixer, of Elmwood gardens, late of Rochester, N. Y., remarked to us the other day, that the completion of the rail road through Canada, would be of immense benefit to our farmers, as it would enable them to send their pork East in the winter, when it commanded an extra price on account of the demand for it for foreign shipment. He said, that shipping hogs fresh to England in winter, when they were frozen, was becoming a great trade. The hogs were filled with salt, and shipped whole, and thus the duty on both pork and salt was avoided, and when they arrived there, the hogs were cut up and packed, and the salt

contained in them was sufficient to salt them well. And the demand which was thus created, reached all the way through, along the rail road, from Boston to Buffalo, and pork was, for this reason, two dollars a hundred higher in winter at Buffalo than at Detroit.

**Advantages of Western farmers.**—Mr. M. said that the farmers at the West had incomparably the advantage over the farmers of New York, on account of the comparatively small outlay that was required here, and that farmers there could only compete with us by bringing into requisition all the helps afforded by the various discoveries brought to light in the various agricultural journals of the day. So great had been the advance in that region, that large farms had been divided and subdivided into three or four, and each now produced more than the whole did previous to the introduction of modern improvements.

In this way, the farmers there managed to compete with us, but they could not do it long, & we were following in their tracks in the march of improvement, and would soon be up with them.

**Another witness.**—Mr. Sweet, of Redford, in this county, gave us, a few days since, a rather vivid description of the evils of wheat-growing in Michigan, as they had fallen under his own observation, and his account of the matter chimes in nicely with what we have heretofore said in the Farmer on the subject. Mr. S. has formerly peddled, for many years, extensively in this State, and selling, to a considerable extent, on credit, he has so often been doomed to disappointment when pay-day came, in consequence of the failure of the wheat crop, that the uncertainties, the pains and penalties of wheat growing, have been indelibly impressed upon his mind. He remarked, that, taking the entire history of wheat growing in Michigan into the account, there had not been more than one year in four, that the crop had not been cut short, and the farmer driven into straits in consequence. Frequently it would come forward and look very fine, just before harvest, causing the heart of the farmer almost to leap for joy, as he looked over his fields, so rich in promise, as they gracefully waved to the breeze, but it was a joy which was followed by the bitterness of disappointed hope.

Even this county, he remarked, which the God of nature seemed to have set a mark upon as unfit for wheat growing, and which he had so admirably adapted to grazing purposes, those engaged in the cultivation of the soil, seemed determined to reverse the order of things which he had so unequivocally established, and make it a wheat growing country, and dearly had they paid for their temerity in thus disregarding the ordinations of nature and of providence, for almost never did they get a decent crop of wheat, but in the general reaped as the reward of their disobedience, a poor, shrivelled, miserable apology for a crop.

**Dairying again.**—Mr. S. remarked, that he was about the only man in the town in which he lived, that was engaged in dairying, and he seems to think it a good and profitable business, even better than at the East. He said, that cows were a third cheaper here than at the East, and land also was at least a third cheaper, while the price of cheese was higher. He makes it a point to sell off his cows in the fall and buy again in the spring, and says, that cows of equal value, do not cost him over three dollars per head more in the spring than he sold for in the fall. He is lucky enough to have a wife that was brought up in the dairy business, and knows how to make butter and cheese.

**Still another.**—Roland Perry, Esq., of Grand Blanc, Genesee Co, one of the Executive Committee of our State Agricultural Society, remarked to us, in an interview we had with him not long since, that he had taken a good deal of interest in what we had written upon the wheat culture of Michigan, that he had shown it to some of his neighbors to whom he thought our remarks more particularly applicable, and told them that we were in the right. He said if the farmers of Michigan, would expend their means on half the quantity of land now devoted to wheat cultivation, they would raise more wheat on the one half than they now do on the whole. To farm it to any sort of advantage, he said, a judicious system of rotation must be adopted, and land never should be plowed except for its own good. And he further added, that this plowing, and plowing, and plowing land preparatory to a crop, was ruinous. It might possibly conduce to a little larger yield the first crop, but it bleached out the life of the land, and its only tendency was to exhaustion.

It so happens, fortunately, that we have two communications, in this number of the Farmer, bearing upon this very subject, the one above referred to, and one on the culture of fruit by Mr. Betts.

#### IMPORTANT TO MICHIGAN FARMER'S:

Here then we have the figures.

For the Michigan Farmer.

**MR. ISHAM:**—I have kept some notes of the cost of raising our corn and wheat crops the last five years, which I have been comparing lately, the result you have as follows:

To summer fallowing ten acres of ground for wheat, plowing twice	\$20 00
one day sowing the same	75
three days harrowing in seed	4 50
12½ bushels seed wheat at 63 cts.	7 87½
harvesting at one dollar per acre	10 00
hauling and threshing 150 bushels at 8 cts.	12 00



marketing at 4 cts. a bushel	6 00
Making a total cost of	\$61 12½
Credit by 150 bushels of wheat at 63 cts. a bushel, that being the av- erage price, and fifteen bushels to the acre the average yield for the five years	94 50
deducting cost of raising	61 12½
leaves a balance of	\$33 37½
to pay two years interest on the cost of land, wear of tools &c.	

The corn crop, on the other hand exhibits the following result.

To plowing ten acres of ground once	\$10 00
man and horse three days furrowing	3 75
one bushel of seed corn	50
five days planting at 75 cts. per day	3 75
six days man and horse plowing among corn	7 50
8 days hoeing and thinning out	6 00
16 days husking the corn at 65 cts.	10 40
one hand and team to crib three days	4 50

making a total cost of	\$46 40
Credit by 470 bushels of corn at 22 cents a bushels, 470 bushels being the average yield of ten acres and 22 cts. the average price received for corn in the ear at the crib	103 40
deducting the cost of production	46 40
leaves a balance of	\$57 00
from which take the value of wheat	33 37½

Above the cost of raising; leaves in favor of the corn, to which should be added seven dollars for the extra year's interest on \$100, the cost of land, makes a differ- ence in favor of the corn of	23 62½
	30 62½

Our wheat has been raised on new breaking, or summer fallow, corn following the wheat, no clover nor manure used, except on one piece and that not counted in the estimate, as it was an entire failure on account of the insect.

The corn was plowed two furrows in a row each way with a shovel plow, the land cropped is openings, timber hickory and white and yellow oak, soil sandy loam or rather clay quite heavy. I am satisfied that with manure and good cultivation, we can raise from 60 to 100 bushels of corn to the acre, 60 sure.

I have been of the number of those who believed wheat our only sure reliance as a staple crop, but the past five years have taught me a different lesson, and if you can make any thing out of this to correct the prevailing error on this subject you may work it up into one of those pleasant "notes by the way" or lay it under the table as suits you best. Experience, has taught us that corn is a more profitable crop than wheat,

though in a proper rotation of crops, wheat should not be neglected. We have tried clover a little; so far it has paid the best profit of any crop we have raised.

Our corn is the yellow dent, sixteen rowed, planted 4 by 4½ feet apart. With the earnest wish for your continued prosperity and usefulness in your noble calling.

I am truly yours, JUNIOR.

MASON, Jan. 8th, 1850.

P. S. Can you give us any information in regard to the prosecution of the Southern Railroad; living near the proposed route and at considerable distance from the Central road, we feel great interest in its early completion. J.

Accompanying the above communication were the names of eight new subscribers, with the money in advance for five of them, the other three being expected to unite with another club.

We can give no definite information, except that a rout has been surveyed for it recently, which lies through Northern Indiana, as far South, we believe, as Goshen. Nothing, however, appears to be settled in respect to the matter as yet. Our correspondent speaks of being a considerable distance from the Central Railroad, and yet it passes through the county in which he lives.

We hope J. will often favor us, or rather our readers, with his communications. Matter of fact correspondents are what we want. And next time we hope he will send us his name. — Ed.

#### HORSE STEALING.

We publish to-day a notice for the meeting of the farmers and owners of horses in this county, for the purpose of organizing a society to prevent horse stealing. This species of felony has recently increased to an alarming extent; within a few weeks four fine horses have been stolen in the county. It appears that there is an organized band of these robbers in the neighborhood, and the officers of justice have not yet been able to apprehend them or find out their lurking places. It is hoped that a well organized society will put a stop to this practice, by raising funds and employing active men, to pursue and take the thieves, without regard to the time or expense necessary to accomplish the object. — Pontiac Jacksonian.

On motion of Hon. Titus Dort, the Senate of Michigan have ordered three thousand copies of the Transactions of the Michigan State Agricultural Society, to be printed.

We perceive, that a number of petitions have been presented to the Legislature, praying the enactment of a law to prevent the depredations of dogs upon sheep.

## Ladies' Department.

For the Michigan Farmer.

### TO THE LADIES.

Do you wish the milk of your cows, to produce the greatest quantity of cream in cold weather? Then let it be placed in pans, about one-third, or one-half full, and set upon the stove until nearly scalding hot, and then removed until it becomes cold, and let this process be continued several times. After skimming, the cream should be kept warm until churned. In this way, much time may be saved in churning, and the butter will be much better. Mrs. T has practised in a similar manner for several years, and the quantity of cream has been greatly increased above the common method.

TRY IT.

From the Boston Cultivator.

### "ALL IS NOT GOLD THAT GLITTERS."

This is an old adage, which all have heard quoted many a time; it falls on the ear as an idle saying, and is little heeded, yet these few words teach a lesson difficult, perhaps, for us to learn, but which, if better attended to, would save many from that sorrow which cometh too late. It teaches, that, it is dangerous to trust to appearances, and that we may be deceived, when we least expect it. An incident occurs to my mind, which I think will illustrate the proverb.

Not many years since, there arrived in our little village of F—, two gentlemen who seemed to be foreigners. Now the arrival of strangers in such a village as ours, through which a stage-coach passes but once a week, and where a stranger is rarely seen, must of course create considerable excitement. The elder of the two left in about a week, and it was rumored that the younger was to spend the Winter with us. He, in appearance, being a learned and refined young man, numerous were the invitations extended to him to engage in our Winter frolicking. It was soon reported, that he was a missionary, lately returned from Madras, to visit his aged parents, but they slept in the dust, and the scenes of his childhood being painful to him, he sought our little village, to renew his broken spirit, preparatory to a foreign tour. This seemed somewhat probable. He was ever a welcome guest at the parsonage, and walked, rode, and accompanied the minister in his professional visits. Soon, the youthful and beautiful daughter of the parson seemed the object of his affections, and suffice it to say, the attachment was mutual. She had concluded the preparations for the wedding, and the evening for the nuptial ceremony had ar-

rived; the guests were assembled, but no bridegroom came. The house was searched, and it was ascertained that all her available articles were missing! He was soon traced to New York, where, upon inquiry, it was found that he was a notorious gambler, who, having incurred great debts, had fled, to escape imprisonment. O! how vile must that man be, who would thus throw over himself the mantle of godliness, in order to win the affections of a young and trusting girl for the sake of gain! He and our villagers found when too late, that "All indeed, is not gold that glitters."

CLARA C.

*Female Beauty.*—A cultivated mind and good heart will give an intelligent and even beautiful expression to the face. The features may be irregular, and the complexion bad, but if the heart is gentle, and the mind well stored, the woman will be handsome. We have known women, who at first sight were positively homely, yet who became very handsome, even fascinating, upon further acquaintance.

### FLOWERS.

I love the young and bright-eyed flowers,  
That round me sweetly bloom;  
I love them when they first appear  
From out their wintry tomb.

We see them, when the forest trees  
Put on their green array,  
And sweetly on the air is borne  
The songsters happy lay.

How rich they spread their many hues  
To an admiring gaze,  
And fling away their sweet perfume  
In warm, bright Summer's haze.

They are not proud—no where is pride  
Among the lovely flowers;  
They meekly, gratefully receive  
The sunshine and the showers.

Would, like the flowers that I might be,  
So pure and fair as they;  
As tranquil and as pleasant rest,  
Beside life's rugged way.

In sunshine, be as grateful, bow  
As meek when storm-clouds lower,  
And when Fate summons me from earth,  
Die, like a gentle flower!

MATTE.

—Boston Cultivator.

*Health of Children.*—Rising early is a habit of high importance to fix in children, and in forming it there is far greater facility than in other cases.—There is a natural propensity in children generally to early rising, which needs only to be gratified and encouraged. They usually retire to bed some time before their parents, and at daylight or at least sunrise, are generally awake and anxious to rise. Many of them are actually bred up with difficulty to the habit of taking a morning nap, which when once formed, generally prevails through life.

## Educational Department.

For the Michigan Farmer.

### FREE SCHOOLS.

**MR. EDITOR:**—In a former communication I took occasion to speak of it as a beautiful feature in the system of free schools, existing in my country, that they bring together the children of all classes in a feeling of perfect equality. In New England, and particularly in Massachusetts, where the free school system exists in its most perfect state, the children of the poor and the rich, of the most favored and the most depressed by fortune, are to be found occupying seats side by side.—There, that false pride which looks with contempt upon these luminaries of the people, has long since disappeared and none are ashamed to send their children to the public school.

It would be impossible in the limits of this communication even to enumerate, much less enlarge upon the benefits which spring from this commingling of the children of all classes. Meeting together in this arena, where the only distinctions are those founded upon moral and intellectual superiority, false pride is eradicated, self respect cultivated, and sympathies created which cannot but produce the most beneficial effects upon individual character and society at large.—There are but few children to whom the stimulus of the public school, where mind meets mind with out any of those adventitious circumstances which enervate, while they secure undeserved success, is not in the highest degree salutary. In this country, and in our age, all systems of hot-bed cultivation, are out of place. That moral and intellectual culture which is conducted upon a principle of exclusiveness that shuts out the stimulus of healthful emulation, and provides for safety by sedulously guarding the child from the approach of evil examples, rather than by infusing strength into the moral constitution, can never result in true manliness, or make men and women possessed of that stamina and vigor which our time demands. In cities especially, there is ever apt to exist much of the spirit of class—a disposition to magnify the importance of mere social formulas—to prefer the tinsel of fashionable accomplishments, to the solid gold of true moral and intellectual attainments, here commonly prevails and cannot be too carefully guarded against, if we would have our children grow up into men and

women rather than into coxcombs and coquettes. Many parents who are deterred from sending their children to public schools, by unfounded fears as to the influence of vulgar examples, whose sensitiveness is startled by the idea of subjecting them to the contact of what they choose to call the lower classes, by a system of education that enervates the moral powers—that fosters pride and self-conceit—and substitutes for a healthy development of mind and heart, a mere false and artificial polish, unfits them for all the practical duties of life, and sends them abroad into the world, without strength to buffet with misfortune, or power to resist temptation. These persons seem to forget that “life is real—life is earnest,” and cannot, or at least will not learn that a child thus carefully sheltered from the invigorating influences of common life, with all its sympathies limited to a narrow circle, and all its powers undeveloped by the rude jostle of the mingling throng of life, is as unfit for the struggle with the real and the actual, as the hot-house plant is to bear the fresh breezes and the chilling airs of winter.

In a country like our own, where no artificial barriers exist to protect weakness, or sustain ignorance, the school *should* be, what the life *must* be—a theatre, where all classes must meet on equal ground—an arena, where all contend upon an equal footing. In this way, and in this way only, can nature’s vigor be developed, and a broad and healthful moral and intellectual basis be given to character.

In a republican country, the school should foster republican virtues. Education should be so conducted, as to free the mind from the influence of all narrow and exclusive ideas—to elevate it above the mere formulas of manners or social life, and enable the child to apprehend the true glory of manhood, and the real and essential elements of goodness and greatness. Where can such an education be as well attained as in a system of schools that brings all classes together—that tends to enlarge the sympathies of all, and that by its republican equality must impart republican activity, vigor and virtue.

The benefit of these schools to the more wealthy classes in society, particularly in cities in the points of view suggested, cannot be exaggerated. If our best citizens would take this matter in hand—if they would send to these schools, and contribute their influence to increase their number and elevate their character, the day would not



be far distant when the light and superficial education too common among us, would give place to a culture which would invigorate the understanding and enlarge, rather than contract the heart. Already there is an increased interest in this subject among our citizens. Many of the best families, now send their children to our free schools, and nothing is wanting, but energy and perseverance on the part of the true friends of education, to give us a system of public schools, which shall be our pride and ornament, and furnish to the whole state, an example, which many of its towns and villages cannot fail to imitate. F.

For the Michigan Farmer.

### NORMAL SCHOOLS—NO 2.

MR. EDITOR:—I propose to state a few facts, touching briefly the history of Normal Schools. The first school, especially designed to qualify persons for the profession of teaching, was instituted by Franke, in connexion with his orphan house at Halle in 1704. Previous to this time, there had been lectures delivered in other public schools on the art of teaching, but in 1735 the first seminary, exclusively for training teachers was established in Pomerania, Prussia—the second at Berlin in 1748, by Hecker, a pupil of Franke. So slow was the progress of Normal Schools, that there were but six in Prussia prior to 1800. From that time, their progress and improvement have been more rapid. It is a fact that ought to be recorded to the praise of Prussia, that in periods of her greatest national distress and disaster, she never remitted her efforts in the great work of improving her schools. The establishing of teachers' seminaries went on, and her most promising young teachers were sent into other countries to acquire a knowledge of the improvements in the science and art of teaching.

Normal Schools were introduced into Hanover in 1757—into Austria in 1767—into Switzerland in 1805—into France in 1808—into Holland in 1816—into the United States in 1839—into England in 1842—into Belgium in 1843.

Prussia, at the present time, with a population of fourteen million, has forty-nine Normal schools in which are instructed about three thousand pupil teachers. Normal schools are now recognized by the government of Great Britain after years of strenuous effort on the part of the friends of popular education.

In this country, the Rev. Thomas H. Galland, of Hartford, Conn. first presented the claims of Normal Schools in 1825. The following year Mr. James Carter of Lancaster, Mass. and Mr. William Russel of Boston, presented the subject in the Journal of Education. The first Normal school in America was commenced in Mass. in

1839. There are now three in successful operation in that state. The State Normal School at Albany, N. Y. was commenced in 1844. If the limits of this article would permit, it would be instructive and encouraging to others to follow the history of those efforts, which finally resulted, (after years of other expedients and experiments to train teachers) in the establishment of the State Normal School at Albany. Michigan is next in order to commence Normal Schools. Our own State has the honor of establishing by law the first Normal School in the West. Our State Normal School is located at Ypsilanti, a very pleasant and enterprising village on the Michigan Central Railroad, thirty miles West from Detroit. The location is very healthy and easy of access from any part of the State.

The act of the Legislature, establishing this school, provides that each County may send, free of charge for tuition, for one year, three times the number of their representatives in the Legislature. The school will not be open for the reception of students before the 1st of Nov. next. A more extended history of Normal schools may be seen in Barnard's School Arithmetic, and in Cousens report on schools in Europe to which I am indebted for these facts. Particularly, would I refer the reader to the forthcoming report on Normal Schools, by Hon. F. W. Shearman, Supt. Public Instruction. In my next, I shall speak of the influence of Normal schools on popular education. N.

*The Mother.*—A writer beautifully remarks that a man's mother is the representation of his maker. Misfortune, and even crime, set up no barriers between her and her son. While his mother lives, he will have one friend on earth who will not listen when he is slandered, who will not desert him when he suffers, who will soothe him in his sorrow, and speak to him of hope when he is ready to despair. Her affection flows from a pure fountain, and ceases only at the ocean of eternity.

*WEEDING CORN.*—In our account of Mr. Moore's method of weeding corn, we should have stated, that the dragging is done lengthwise of the furrows, just before the corn makes its appearance above the ground.

*FAMILY VISITOR.*—We have received the first three numbers of the "Family Visitor"—a weekly paper, edited and published by J. P. Kirtland, S. St. John and O. H. Knapp, Cleveland, Ohio—a large and handsome sheet, at one dollar and fifty cents per year, in advance, devoted to Literature, Science, Natural History, Morality, Religious News, &c. It is conducted with much ability and is a highly interesting family newspaper.—The distinguished reputation of its conductors, is a sufficient guarantee that it will continue to be all that its first numbers promise.

## MICHIGAN FARMER.

WARREN ISHAM, EDITOR.

**REMOVAL.**—The office of the Michigan Farmer has been removed two squares up Jefferson Avenue, to the brick block opposite Maj. Kearsley's, and next door to Markhams' book store.—Entrance same as that of the Daily Advertiser.

**APOLOGY.**—Our friends must be patient, and we will answer all their favors as soon as possible. But letters containing names and remittances, have come in so thick and fast, that we are a long ways behind, and when we shall catch up, we can hardly tell—for still they come.

**A COMPLIMENT.**—The editor of the Pittsfield (Mass.) Culturist, in a new year's address to its exchanges, devotes the following couplet to the Michigan Farmer.

"Though the Michigan Farmer raises chess from good wheat,  
You surely will find but little chess in his sheet."

**Our acknowledgements** are due to many of the papers in this state for highly complimentary notices of the Michigan Farmer. We have observed such notices in the Detroit Daily Advertiser, Daily Tribune, Daily Free Press, Michigan Christian Herald, Wellman's Literary Miscellany, Monroe Commercial, Washtenaw Whig, Ann Arbor Argus, Marshall Expounder, Marshall Statesman, Kalamazoo Gazette, Adrian Expositor, Pontiac Jacksonian, Grand Rapids Enquirer, Grand River Eagle, Livingston Courier, Allegan Record, Lapeer Democrat, Coldwater Sentinel, Hillsdale Standard Hillsdale Gazette, Family Visitor, Adrian, and Peninsular Freeman.

The Farmer is spoken of in the above papers as "the largest sheet ever worked in this state," as "equal in every respect, to the best agricultural papers in our country," as "a publication of which the state should be proud," &c., &c.

**We have never intentionally withheld an exchange** from any of the publishers of newspapers in this state, as some have erroneously supposed. On the other hand, we have exchanged freely with all the papers in the state that have been sent us, *as we supposed*, while at the same time we have refused an exchange with a great many valuable papers from various parts of the Union, because we could not afford it. And yet, we have never made it a condition of exchange with our contemporaries here, that they should trouble the Farmer to the notice of their read-

ers, choosing rather to leave that matter to their *magnanimity*, and we are gratified in being able to say, that *most of them* have shown themselves not to be wanting in that virtue.

**Our thanks** are due to many of our friends for a large number of new subscribers; among those who have sent us names are, Asa U. Sutton, Tecumseh, Len. Co.; Charles Betts, Burr Oak, St. Jo. Co.; H. B. Smith, Ada, Kent Co.; Jacob Perkins, York, Wash. Co.; Geo. W. McAllister, Bedford, Cal. Co.; Wm. C. Comfort, P. M., Polkton, Ott. Co.; Otis H. Lee, P. M., Ypsilanti, Washtenaw Co.; Geo. B. Sherwood, P. M., Decatur, V. B. Co.; O. Buckingham, Ceresco, Cal. Co.; Daniel Bates, P. M., Summer-ville, Cass Co.; Hugh Finlay, P. M., Brady, Kal. Co.; R. P. Mason, P. M., Northampton, Saginaw Co.; John Scattergood, P. M., Plymouth, Wayne Co.; Daniel Cook, Jackson, Jackson Co.; Gov. Throop, Auburn, N. Y.; B. B. Chapin, Milford, Oak. Co.; O. Hampton, Hickory Grove, Jackson Co.; S. Blodgett, P. M., Esmond's Corners, Cal. Co.; A. A. Copeland, Battle Creek, Cal. Co.; R. E. Trowbridge, Middeville, Barry Co.; Geo. Hossler, P. M., Auburn, Oakland Co.; Benj. Davis, Canonsburgh, Kent Co.; A. T. Prouty, Kalamazoo; A. French, Montcalm; W. O. Austin, P. M., White Pigeon; O. C. Hill, Texas; John Stevenson, Ionia, Ionia Co.

**It is gratifying to us to learn**, from all quarters, that our subscribers are well pleased with the improved appearance of the Farmer.

**NEW PUBLICATION—ELEMENTS OF GEOLOGY**, BY DAVID PAGE—another of Chambers' series published by A. S. Barnes & Co., New York. It is only within the present century, that Geology has become a science, all previous speculations upon the subject being the merest vagaries, and belonged to the learned nonsense of the dark ages.—But since its votaries have abandoned visionary speculation, and given themselves to the homely business of collecting and classifying facts, and arriving at conclusions by regular deduction, it has advanced with rapid strides—so fast indeed, that treatises published only a few years ago, have become quite out of date, and unless we get hold of the latest publications upon the subject, we shall find ourselves entirely behind the age in which we live. The treatise before us is written in a simple and attractive form, and embraces all that is known upon the subject down to the present time. The subject is full of interest to the general reader, and especially so should it be to an agriculturist, as it opens to him a whole field of

wonders, connected with the origin, nature and composition of the soil. It can be had at the book store of F. P. Markham & Co., Detroit.

**WELLMAN'S MISCELLANY.**—This publication has just commenced its second volume under highly favorable auspices, and we are happy to learn, that it is fast taking the place of the frothy publications which come swarming over the West from our Eastern cities, and whose influence is only for evil. The silly tales which abound in those publications, and exert so corrupting an influence upon the youthful mind, do not pollute the pages of Mr. W.'s work. He has engaged as correspondents some of the ablest writers in the West, which will add increased interest to its pages. The January number contains the first of a series of articles from Gen. Cass, and also a thanksgiving sermon by Dr. Duffield. The articles generally are characterized alike for high-toned morality, vigor of thought, and literary taste. Price, one dollar per annum in advance.

**FARMER AND MECHANIC.**—This Journal has earned a high reputation for the vast amount of information it contains in relation to the wonderful inventions and discoveries of the age, and the scientific principles on which they depend, at the same time that it gives no inconsiderable amount of valuable Agricultural and Horticultural matter—a large quarto of sixteen pages, weekly, by W. H. Starr and J. Alburtis, New York, price, two dollars a year in advance.

☞ We are indebted to Senator Dort for various public documents: among them the annual reports of the State Treasurer, and Auditor General, reports of the Secretary of State, embracing statistics of agriculture, manufactures, &c.; the number of deaf, dumb and blind persons in the state, and on the state library, report of the Commissioner of the state Land Office, and that of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Report of the Inspectors of the State Prison, with other public documents.

**ERRATA.**—Unfortunately, a number of typographical errors escaped correction in our last.—They were duly marked in the proof, but in the confusion incident to getting up our new arrangements, the printers overlooked them, much to our mortification.

☞ We have seen the draft of a Diploma, to be awarded as a premium by our State Agricultural Society, which is being got up by Mr. C. F. Davis, at the instance of the Secretary. The design is appropriate and beautiful.

**TAX TIME IS OVER—NOW FOR THE SUBSCRIBERS.**—Many of our friends have deferred making efforts to extend the circulation of the Farmer until tax time should be over. That time has now come, and we shall hope to see a large accession to our list as the fruit of the effort which will now be made in all parts of the state.

**DOG PETITIONS.**—We are glad to learn, that our people are being stirred up by the manifesto of friend Ward to an asserction of their rights against the encroachments of the dog power.—And now that the ball has been set in motion, we trust it will not be allowed to rest, until the grievances of an injured people shall be thoroughly redressed, and a full guarantee given against future aggressions. And if to this end it is necessary to wage a war of extermination against the whole dog creation—if this be the alternative upon which we are thrown, then, "our voice is for war."

**STUCCO FOR BRICK BUILDINGS.**—In compliance with the request of a correspondent in the interior, we have procured of Mr. Burnell, one of our best masons, the following receipe for making mortar for stuccoing brick buildings. Take water lime and clean, sharp, or river sand, and make them into mortar, as common mortar for plastering is made. The color can be made to suit the taste.

**PATENT OFFICE REPORT.**—We have received from the Commissioner of Patents, a copy of the Patent Office Report for 1848. We had before received a copy from Senator Felch, and have spoken of its merits in due form.

**AGENTS FOR THE FARMER.**—All postmasters in the state, are authorized to act as agents to procure subscribers and make remittances for the Michigan Farmer. By a late decision of the Postmaster General, all the postmasters in the state except those in large villages whose income exceeds two hundred dollars a year, are authorized to frank letters containing new subscribers or remittances for any paper they choose to act as agents for.

In addition to the postmasters, all those kind friends, who have interested themselves in the circulation of the Farmer in their respective neighborhoods, or who will consent to do so, are also authorized to act as agents for the same.

**POMOLOGICAL CONVENTION AT SYRACUSE.**—We have received the Proceedings of the North American Pomological Convention, held at Syracuse just after the N. Y. State Fair, in September last. We shall be able to glean much from them that will be useful to our readers.



## MEMORIAL RELATIVE TO THE MICHIGAN STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

*To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan:*

The undersigned, appointed by the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, at their annual meeting, in December last, to memorialize your honorable body, would respectfully represent:

That the results of the society's operations for the past year, afford a highly flattering exhibit of this state institution, and render its prospects no longer doubtful or discouraging.

With the prestige of former failures in the establishing of a state society; with no encouragement beyond a small and conditional donation from the state treasury; with a comparatively meagre list of members, and little zeal or information on the part of citizens generally, the society has, notwithstanding, within about six months from its incorporation, increased its list of members to 1,198; held a fair which will, at least, compare favorably with those of other states some years after their organization; paid in premiums upwards of \$800, besides an equally large amount in expenses, over and above the subscriptions from citizens of Detroit and returns of sales, and has a balance in its treasury of \$1,250.

This state of things, joined to the belief that the society may now, with good reason, expect continued and increased aid from the legislature, has induced the executive committee to appropriate the sum of \$2,000 for awards at the next fair, and also to authorize the secretary to procure a diploma and die for a silver medal, at an estimated cost of about \$500. To provide against these increased appropriations, and other expenses, which the interest of the society and of agriculture in our state seemed to render greatly desirable, the society has only its unexpended balance of \$1,250, with such sums as may be received from membership dues, voluntary contributions, and sales of tickets at its next state fair. It may reasonably be supposed that these expenses will increase year by year, as the operations of the society become more extended, and the committee are persuaded that true policy requires the utmost extension possible of the benefits of the institution, that is compatible with safety to its financial credit.

In view of the great amount of labor imposed upon the recording secretary, the society, at its annual meeting in September last, passed a resolution that an annual compensation be allowed that officer, and referring its amount to the executive committee. This body appropriated the sum of \$300 for his services of the past year and \$500 for his present annual salary.

It is furthermore desirable, in order to insure attendance on the part of all members of the executive committee, that remuneration be allowed for their actual expenses while attending to the duties of their office. These are considerable,

and have as yet been paid by the several members attending, out of their private means.

Another measure which will be attended with some additional expense, was brought before the consideration of the committee, and deemed by them to be of high importance, viz: the establishment of a central agricultural office; to be the permanent office of the society's secretary, as well as a perpetual depot for agricultural implements and products, and for an agricultural library. It was conceived that such an institution would serve as a rallying point for all the interests which this society has in view; keeping up a perpetual knowledge of its existence and operations, aiding in all those operations, and dispensing benefits which necessarily cannot be accomplished by its other occasional and confined action. A nucleus once commenced, such a museum and library would grow up, almost without expense, from individual contribution; as it would clearly be the interest of patentees, manufacturers and publishers to adopt the means best adapted for making their productions known. By a connection with the Patent Office at Washington, or with a National Bureau of Agriculture, if established, this institution would be furnished with new and foreign seeds and other articles of importation, often of great public importance. This office would be open at all times, and would be visited by thousands, both citizen and foreign, who are debarred from attendance at the annual fair, or at best, have been afforded but a very imperfect opportunity for examination. It would also tend greatly to increase the interest felt in those annual exhibitions, by awakening and extending agricultural and horticultural taste and information. The duties of the secretary, at the present time, are such as to require an office, for which rent would have to be paid, and the measure proposed would occasion little necessary addition, beyond the selection of an appropriate site; unless some appropriation should be deemed advisable—as certainly is desirable—for a commencement of the library.

Libraries having specific objects in view, are rare in this country, and therefore the more desirable. Great and permanent benefits have resulted from those established by the agricultural societies of New York and Massachusetts, and in no other way is it possible to collect so large a mass of practical information and science, from all the most distinguished sources. Numbers of foreign works and articles, which would not otherwise reach this country, might be obtained for such a library and museum, through the agency of the international exchanges established by M. Vatteinaire.

Will the establishment of such an office—copied in its main features after that of one of the oldest agricultural societies in the world—be thought premature in a young state, where a fostering care of agriculture has been but barely commenced? We answer, that no effort can be premature which tends to lay a more broad and

lasting foundation to our agricultural interests.—Agriculture is, and must continue to be, the leading occupation of the great West, and with its growth and success are bound up our best interests as a state and people. Having already, in the operations of our state society, taken the lead of all the western states, and with distinguished results, why should we hesitate to follow up this stroke of policy, by the adoption of further means in our power, to elevate us still higher in the ranks of progress?

But it is not alone the simple establishment of a central office—necessary and important as it may be—to which this measure eventually tends. In the organization of our state university, it was contemplated, (as appears by section twenty-six of the act,) that, “in one of the branches there should be a department of agriculture, with competent instructors in the theory of agriculture, including vegetable physiology, agricultural chemistry, and experimental and practical farming and agriculture.” Such a department, it is plain, to be vigorously and practically carried out, must have its more immediate and vital connection with the state agricultural society and its institutions. With an agricultural college would also be associated a model and experimental farm, a botanical garden, and perhaps a veterinary establishment.

By these means will the farmers of our state—its great leading class—be furnished with institutions peculiarly theirs. They will be provided with the means of educating their youth in every practical and scientific detail necessary or useful to that most important of all occupations to as full an extent as is now afforded by the higher colleges of our land, to candidates for the so-called “learned professions.”

It is true, we are not yet prepared to carry out all these measures, but we cannot lay the foundation too soon; and the sooner it is laid the nearer we shall approach their consummation. Such a foundation, the central office, with its museum and library, will prove to be; and one which, at the same time, will most readily sustain itself. Like the tree, which, when first planted, requires the nurture and protection of the husbandman, it will, as soon as its roots are fairly struck, provide for its own increase, and in time repay that early care by its abundant fruits.

It was one of the most earnest recommendations of the moderate but far-sighted Washington, that a strong and national encouragement should be given to agriculture. And surely, where, in the whole circle of art or science, is there a subject so vitally important to our country, so extended in its interests, so interwoven with the pursuits and feelings of our population? Yet the character of the national government renders it evident that the chief aid afforded to agriculture, aside from individual exertions, must come from, and be confined within, the several states. Of these, none is more interested in the success of agriculture than Michigan, and perhaps none has more largely profited by her advantages.

In the state of New York, the sum of \$8000 is annually appropriated to the funds of her agricultural societies. And the transactions are published annually, at the expense of the state, in large numbers, for distribution. Other states have made similar grants in aid of the state agricultural institutions.

In view of these considerations, it was hoped by the executive committee, that a like liberal course would be deemed good policy on the part of our own state. And, in this spirit, the undersigned were appointed a committee, with instructions to memorialize your honorable body, with regard to the publication of the volume of transactions of the society, and for an appropriation of the annual sum of \$1,000 to the fund of the society, as well as for such further amount, or such other action, as to the legislature shall appear necessary or expedient, for the proper establishing of a State Central Agricultural Office, of the scope and design already set forth.

B. HUBBARD.  
TITUS DORT.  
J. C. HOLMES'

#### IMPORTANT EFFORT.

We commend to the attention of all the friends of agricultural improvement in our state, the following communication from Washington. The project of scattering the good seed of agricultural science broadcast over the land, at the expense of government, is certainly a noble one, and we most heartily bid it God speed. Thus may we hope, that “those sitting in the region and shadow of death, (agriculturally) will see a great light,” and rejoice in it. Long enough have they groped their way in darkness, with uncertain, and often with fatal step, and certainly they are fit objects of our commiseration. Where is there an agricultural district in our state, of any considerable extent, which would not be an appropriate field for such an effort? Let us enter upon the work then with the energy and decision which its importance demands. Are there not those who will take this matter in hand, and see to it, that petitions are forwarded from every school district in the state?

For the Michigan Farmer.

AGRICULTURAL ROOM, WASHINGTON, }  
January 4th, 1849. }

EDITOR OF MICH. FARMER,—Dear Sir:—

There are some four millions of farmers in the United States, not one in ten of whom reads an agricultural book or journal. To reach these millions it is proposed to print a large number of agricultural tracts for gratuitous circulation in ev-

every congressional district in the Union. These are not to cost over \$1000 per 100,000 copies, and will have but the single object to diffuse useful knowledge among the mass of citizens, and excite a taste for agricultural reading, where none now exists.

If you approve of the measure you will greatly promote its success, by sending petitions to Congress praying it to extend this small favor to the most important interest of the country.

Yours truly,

DANIEL LEE.

NOTES BY THE WAY—NO. 54.

BY THE EDITOR.

**Wool growing in Michigan.**—Among the objects to which our farmers are beginning to turn their attention as an alternative to supply the deficiency of the wheat crop, and from which they have already realized the first fruits of a handsome reward, is that of wool growing. Indeed the wool crop has already assumed a high degree of importance in this state, and the business may be said to have ushered in a new era in the history of Michigan Agriculture. Already are we beginning to look for the periodical return of the wool harvest, as well as the wheat harvest, and the former comes in at a season of the year when the avails of the latter have all been drained from the pockets of our farmers, and when their necessities are greatest. The clip of last year is set down in the statistical tables of the Secretary of State as published in our present number, at 1,645 756 pounds, which, at the prices generally realized, would amount to not far from a half a million of dollars—quite a nice little parcel of change to jingle in the pockets our farmers at a time when all other resources are cut off.

According to the same tables, the number of sheep in the state is 610,563, which would make the yield of wool about two pounds and three quarters to each sheep, which is more than we supposed the sheep in Michigan would average.

From the same tables it appears, that the wheat crop of last year, amounted to 4,738,299 bushels. The wool crop, then, amounted to about one sixth of the wheat crop in the state, reckoning the latter at five shillings per bushel.

Thus has a beginning been made which augurs well for the future. And we may perhaps set it down as indisputable, that the day is not distant when wool growing will enter quite as largely into the calculations of our farmers, as wheat growing. We hope and trust, however, that the wool-growing propensities of our farmers will never be allowed to run into a mania, as wheat growing has, for although it might not, and probably would not be equally calamitous, still it would not conduce, in the highest possible degree, to the prosperity of our farmers. The true policy of our farmers is to cultivate all the dif-

ferent crops which the country will produce, for which a market can be found, at home or abroad, the only policy which is consistent with good husbandry.

**Sheep in Genesee County.**—Rowland Perry, Esq., of Grand Blanc, remarked to us in a conversation referred to in another place, that they had as fine flocks of sheep in Genesee Co. as they had in any part of the state, at any rate, that many flocks in that County were not to be easily beaten.

**Paular Merinoes.**—He said that many in his neighborhood were prejudiced against fine woolled sheep, from the fact, that the common merinoes were so short woolled, and yielded so little, at the same time that they were more tender than long woolled sheep. But he said that the same objection did not lie against the Paular merinoes. Their wool was very long, as well as fine, and they were more hardy than native sheep. We mentioned to him the remark of Mr. Gilkey, that a cross of about three quarter blood merinoes made the hardest sheep, harder than either full blood merinoes or natives. He replied that that was true of the common merinoes, but not of the Paulars. No sheep were harder than the full blooded Paular merinoes. Their wool was very long and thick, and their bodies large and well proportioned. He had three ewes which produced 5 lbs. each, his bucks generally produced ten and twelve pounds each.

We asked him if the gum which entered so largely into the composition of a Paular merinoe fleece, did not detract greatly from its value and price, and from the worth of the animal. He said he sold his clip of Paular wool, the past season, at 35 cents per pound, which was, at the time, about the highest price paid for the finest wool.

Thus he seemed to think, that the great desideratum in wool growing, viz., a combination of length of staple and weight, with fineness of fleece, was found in the Paular merinoes. Common fine woolled sheep had their advantages over the coarse woolled, and the coarse woolled had their advantages over the fine, each having their peculiar excellencies and defects, and some preferred one and some the other, but the Paular, he thought, combined the excellencies, and were free from the defects of both.

He remarked, that English farmers among us, generally estimated the value of any particular breed of sheep by their mutton-making properties, as that was the consideration which impressed value upon them in England. But it was not the criterion by which to judge of the value of a sheep in this country. There the mutton, but here the wool was the principal consideration.

**South Downs.**—In an excursion to Hamtramck, not long since, we fell in conversation with Mr. Marter, who lives some five miles up the river, an Englishman, we believe, and of course, according to neighbor Perry's doctrine, a friend of coarse woolled sheep. We accordingly found,



him in possession of a flock of South Downs' verily. He related to us his experience in the matter, which was on this wise. Last year, we think it was, he purchased 36 South Down sheep, lost three of them in wintering, and raised from the 33 remaining, 30 lambs. The avails of the sale of the lambs and wool, had paid for the entire original flock, and left him a surplus of twenty three dollars. It is to be remembered, however, that he enjoyed the advantage of the Detroit market for his lambs. In England, he said, no mutton was eaten but the South Down, it being much superior to all other kinds in flavor.

*Sheep on Climax prairie.*—Six miles to the South of Galesburg, Kalamazoo Co., lies the beautiful little prairie called Climax. It consists of a section or two of land, and is famous for its fertility, and also as the abode of the Eldreds and Lovells. We made a flying visit to this charming spot, last fall, and though we tarried but an hour or two, we saw much that interested us not a little. The South part of the prairie, is devoted very much to sheep husbandry, and as a consequence is in a much higher state of cultivation than the North part of it, which is devoted mostly to the grain crops.

*Messrs. Lovell's flock.*—One of the most noted flocks in the state, is that of the Messrs. Lovells. It consists, we think, of about a thousand, mostly, we believe, merinoes, but some Saxon: they are a noble looking flock. Mr. L. sent his wool this year to Mr. Blanchard's Depot at Kinderhook, and from the last advices he had had when we were there, the prospect was that he would realize ten shillings a fleece, the whole lot through; and we should not be surprised if he obtained a still higher price, as there was quite a rise in the wool market soon afterwards. This certainly tells well for the culture of fine wool. They have 480 acres of choice land under improvement, and carry on other branches of farm husbandry to a considerable extent.

Near neighbors to the Lovells, are the Eldreds, sons of Judge Eldred, one of the first settlers, we believe, upon the prairie. There are four or five of them, all engaged, to a greater or less extent, in sheep husbandry.—We had no time to visit their farms or their flocks, but we learned, that they kept from four to six hundred sheep each, of a somewhat coarser grade than those of the Lovells, and that they were all prospering in the business, while their farms were constantly improving. One of them, Stephen Eldred, Esq., took the premium for the best prairie farm, presented for competition at the Kalamazoo Co. fair, a year ago last fall.

For the Michigan Farmer.

## LETTER FROM BARRY CO.

MIDDLEVILLE, Barry Co., }  
Dec. 19th, 1849. }

MR. ISHAM:

"Happy New Year" to you.

DEAR SIR:—I hereby send you the names of twelve subscribers, with the requisite pay for the next volume of your paper.

I am pleased and even proud to send you so many from a neighborhood so newly and thinly settled as this, and where too, being situated a great ways from market; we all find it very difficult to raise money. Hence I am glad to send you the names of so many, who think that they cannot better spend a portion of their earnings, than by furnishing themselves and their families with the valuable reading which your paper always contains.

Did you ever notice, Mr. Editor, that the amount of scandal and worthless gossip in a community, is very generally in the exact converse proportion to the amount of intelligence and useful information which it possesses? I think I have noticed such a fact in communities as well as individuals.

And, strange as it may appear, I have found the least difficulty and fewest objections to encounter in obtaining subscribers to the Farmer from men whose experience, general intelligence and thrift would naturally lead one to suppose, that they, of all the community, stood in the least need of any such aids in their business. I have promised great things for your next year's paper. I told one man if he would take it, and at the end of the year, was not satisfied with the outlay of his money, I would then take it off his hands and pay him back his money. Why! I would not take three times the subscription price for my last year's volume, which I have got carefully sewed into a book. And although it has been read over and over again, yet I never take it up without finding something worth thinking about which had escaped my recollection.

### AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We have recently formed an agricultural society in this (Barry) Co. If we succeed in making it go off, we should be highly delighted to have the Editor of the Farmer present at our first fair, if he can so make his arrangements. I have thought that if several counties would make arrangements to have their fairs succeed each

other, at about the proper intervals of time, he might very likely be prevailed upon to take a "trip out around," to see if there was not something worth looking at among them all.\* We very much need something and some one to give us an impulse. Our farmers very generally think they are too poor to lay out their money for a purpose, where they cannot see the immediate return. And it is difficult to make them believe, that the increase of attention to, and interest in the different branches of their business, which the existence of a society will give to them and their neighbors, will repay and more than repay them for the time and money which they may spend.

Yours with respect,

R. E. TROWBRIDGE.

\* We will cheerfully agree to attend every County Fair held in the state of Michigan next fall, provided they are so arranged as to render it possible for us to pass from the one to the other, and it can be done by a little concert.—Ed.

For the Michigan Farmer.

#### GREAT EXHIBITION OF THE WORKS OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.

In looking over a file of late English papers, I notice frequent allusion is made to a proposed exhibition of works of industry of all nations.—This idea was originated by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and it is proposed that the exhibition shall take place in Hyde Park, London, in 1851, and to include the productions of industry of all nations.

A few extracts from one of the speeches made at a meeting held at Staffordshire Potteries, to take into consideration the propriety of holding the proposed exhibition, will show somewhat of the preparations our brethren across the water are making for this grand display.

Professor Woodcroft stated that "the premiums to be awarded will be under the final disposal of a royal commission, and to consist of medals and money prizes. The first prize, it is proposed, shall be the handsome sum of £5000; and four prizes, of £1000 each, will be awarded to the best specimens in the four divisions of which the exhibition will consist, viz, raw materials; machinery and mechanical inventions; manufactures, and sculpture, and plastic art generally. It is the wish of his Royal Highness, that an inquiry should be instituted generally,

"throughout the kingdom, to ascertain the views of the inhabitants of the different districts, and for the same to be reported to him, with regard to raw materials. I might mention that, at the meeting in London, at which Mr. Alderman Copeland was present, it was stated that the East India Company, in order to augment the exhibition, would immediately set about and collect every kind of raw material which their extensive territory in the East Indies produced, whether mineral or vegetable; and Alderman Copeland remarked that, if clay were furnished him from that country, he would undertake to produce as good china as was ever manufactured.

\* \* \* \* \*

"At Kidderminster, the other day, a large carpet manufacturer of the town, and who was also connected with the largest carpet establishment in the world—the Cross's, of Halifax, stated that it was their intention to get the prize for carpets, but before they dare attempt to carry out their intention, it was necessary for them to send to France for designers, and they had actually sent for three of the leading designers in France, including the chief designer of the age—Julien himself—and he was at present designing for the carpet which, it was intended, should gain the premium at the exhibition. A similar spirit of enterprise was being manifested in various other quarters. \* \* \* \* \*

"I might make one remark to show the extent of the exhibition which it is proposed to have in this country. The French exposition covered an area of five acres. At the Royal Agricultural show, at Norwich, this year, the agricultural implements alone, covered a space of twenty seven acres. So they might judge of what the exhibition in London would be. Already the Committee had determined upon having a building a mile in length, with five avenues, each a mile long and that was only to begin with, as it was thought that that extensive space would be too small for the purpose."

We bespeak for the Yankees, a goodly portion of that five mile exhibition room in which to display their notions.

J. C. HOLMES.

Detroit, Jan. 22, 1850.

#### LETTER FROM HON. DANIEL PITTMAN.

TAXES IN WAYNE CO.

ROMULUS, Jan. 5, 1850.

MR. ISHAM, Dear Sir:—I send you herewith a few names of new subscribers to the "Farmer," for the ensuing year, and only wish I could increase the list to ten times the number, but the present is an unfortunate time to ask the farmer in this neighborhood to add one dollar to his out-

goes, while the tax-gatherer is going his rounds, making a heavy draft upon our purses.

Our taxes in this County, (and particularly in this part of it) are unusually burdensome, owing, in a great measure, to the numerous criminal prosecutions in Detroit, a large proportion of the costs and expenses of which, have to be borne by the people in the country; and when the time shall arrive for a reduction of this onerous tax, the farmers in this township at least will feel themselves much more able and willing to pay for a good agricultural paper.

Respectfully, your obd't serv't,

D. PITTMAN.

## Horticultural.

### NOTES BY THE WAY—NO 55.

BY THE EDITOR

About a mile and a half to the North of the city are the grounds of Messrs. Mixer and Walker, called "Elmwood Gardens," consisting, we think, of about twenty acres of land which they are consecrating to nursery and gardening purposes. They have already made a good beginning, and intend to spare neither pains nor expense to stock their grounds with the choicest varieties of every kind of fruit trees, shrubbery, &c. They have built a splendid green house, and already crammed it full of pot plants, embracing all sorts of flowers, from the humblest to the most magnificent.

*The nursery business.*—We asked Mr. M. (who is lately from Rochester, N. Y.) if he had no apprehensions of the nursery business being overdone among us by the multiplication of so many nurseries. He said no, not at all; it could not be overdone. He said there were now eight or ten very extensive nurseries about Rochester, and they could not begin to supply the demands which were made upon them. There were many kinds of choice fruit trees and shrubbery, in which they were run entirely ashore. And it would be so here. There was no danger that the multiplication of nurseries would run ahead of the demand; on the other hand, the demand would rise with the supply, and be equal to it.

*Foreign market for apples.*—Mr. M. said there was getting to be quite a demand for winter apples for exportation to the English market. He sent to Rochester last fall for a barrel of the Northern Spy, but could not get them for less than five dollars a barrel, as they were worth that for exportation. If this be so, we see not why a permanent, steady, and excellent market may not be depended upon for winter fruit. Indeed, the home market for winter fruit, cannot easily be over-supplied.

*The Northern Spy.*—The Northern Spy seems to be in greater demand than any other variety of winter apples. Mr. M. said, that not more than

ten in a hundred of the trees of this variety called for, could be supplied by the nurseries East, but they would soon be in a better condition to meet the demands for it. The keeping properties of this variety seem to be of peculiar excellence. He said it did not get ripe till July, when it was as juicy, rich, fresh, and as good flavored as though just plucked from the tree. Other apples would keep, but no other would thus retain their freshness and flavor.

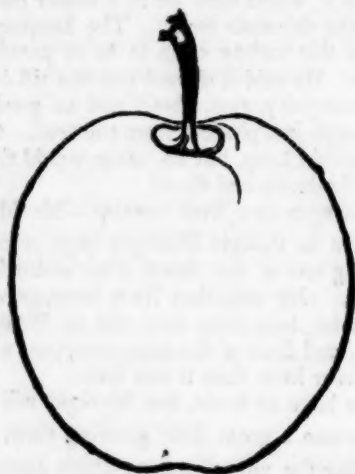
*Michigan as a fruit country.*—Mr. M. remarked, that he thought Michigan gave promise of becoming one of the finest fruit countries in the world. He said that fruit trees grew a quarter faster here than they did in Western New York, and fruit of the same varieties, was of better flavor here than it was there.

We have no doubt, that Michigan will ultimately become a great fruit growing state, notwithstanding the apprehensions which have been entertained upon the subject, in consequence of the buds being prematurely forced, late in the fall or early in the spring, and killed by the hard freezing in winter, or by the frosts of spring. For several years, the fruit in Michigan was thus destroyed, and our people were getting very much discouraged, and the universal sentiment seemed to be, that they had spent their strength for naught, and that they might as well give up all hope and resign themselves to despair, so far as the enjoyment of so great a luxury as that of a supply of good fruit was concerned. And so deep and all-pervading was this feeling in our midst, as well nigh to paralyze all effort at fruit-growing as a fruitless one.

The past few years, however, previous to the last, have quite changed the fruit prospects of Michigan, and our people are beginning to be encouraged, and to think it worth their while to give their attention to fruit culture. And we have no doubt, that the older and more settled the country becomes, the better adapted it will be found to the culture of fruit. This will result partly from two causes, first, from the modification the climate undergoes through the operation of nature's laws, in passing through its progressive stages of improvement, and secondly, from the modification which the trees themselves undergo in the process of acclimation. And this process of mutual adaptation, from all we can learn, has to be gone through with in every new country.—One of the oldest settlers in Northern Ohio, informed us a few years since, that in the first settlement of that state, the climate was deemed equally unfriendly to the culture of fruit, from the same cause, and for many years, they almost despaired of ever being able to raise fruit. But this mutual adaptation of the climate to the trees, and of the trees to the climate was gradually accomplished, and now it is one of the finest fruit growing countries in the world; and we have no doubt that Michigan will come out with equal honor as a fruit growing state.



## WASHINGTON PLUM.



The Washington, says Downing, undoubtedly stands higher in general estimation in this country than any other plum. Although not equal to the green gage and two or three others, in high flavor, yet its great size, its beauty, and the vigor and hardiness of the tree, are qualities which have brought this noble fruit into notice every where.

The tree has a large broad, crumpled, and glassy foliage, is a strong grower, and forms a handsome, round head. The fruit, like that of some other varieties, does not attain its full perfection, until the tree has borne several years. It often measures six inches in circumference, and sometimes as much as seven and a quarter.

Wood, light brown, downy. Fruit, of the largest size, roundish oval, with an obscure suture, except near the stalk. Skin, dull yellow, with faint marblings of green, but when well ripened, deep yellow, with a pale crimson blush or dots. Flesh yellow, firm, very sweet and luscious, separating freely from the stone. Stone pointed at each end. Ripens from about the middle to the last of August.

For the Michigan Farmer.

## HINTS ON FRUIT CULTURE.

Before commencing a series of articles on fruit culture for the "Farmer," it may be proper to state that I shall not so much attempt to bring new ideas forward, as to lay before its young readers, who have not other opportunities, for obtaining information on this most important department, facts already established, and practices which experience has proved to be judicious and safe.

In this article I propose to consider the importance of devoting more land, time and labor to raising fruit.

It would be an act of supererogation to undertake to prove to a man of intelligence and taste, that economy and comfort and health, require the speedy production of fruit enough for domestic use.

When trees enough are planted to supply these objects, we generally stop. Few men, in our state, so far as I have learned, have as yet, planted extensive orchards of fruit trees for the production of fruit for marketing purposes.

Mr. J. J. Thomas, of "The Cultivator," states, that it has been lately discovered that ten acres of orchard afford them more than 200 acres in corn, wheat, potatoes and grass."

The cultivation of fruit is the most ennobling labor of mankind. The cost of trees, (apple) enough to set an acre, which would be 40, would be, say 10 dollars, setting out, 10 cents apiece, 4 dollars. Interest on 14 dollars, for six years, at which time the trees will bear, at least one dollar worth, if they have had good care, will be \$3.85 cts. Whole cost, say \$20.00.

The sixth year the fruit will be worth, forty dollars. Twenty dollars, then, will be left to pay the incidental expenses of pruning protection, &c. and a large amount will be left clear profit. The clear profits on 10 acres would be at least \$150 for the first year of bearing. And after this, the profits of course, will be greater every succeeding year.

Downing declares, that fine fruit is the most perfect union of the useful and beautiful that the earth knows.

The almost universal indifference manifested on this important subject, can be explained only as a result of that blind infatuation which has possessed us all, like an evil spirit, and of which the "Farmer" has most bitterly yet justly complained. A bad system adopted at the first, has produced a bad state of things; and the sooner we break the shackles of habit, the sooner we'll be saved and prosper:—I allude to the land-exhausting, purse-exhausting, poverty-producing practice of summer fallowing and raising wheat.

Let me conjure those, who have already begun, or are about beginning operations for themselves, to turn their attention to raising those productions by which the fertility of their land may be preserved, with their means for improvement continually increasing. And for these objects, and for profit, pleasure and dignity, the cultivation of fruit, I consider to be most important.

ROLYNBECK.

BURR OAK, Dec. 1849.

## BUTTER MAKING.

The importance of knowing how to make good butter, is not duly appreciated by butter-makers generally. The truth is, that the result depends on so many little things, each in itself apparently not worth attending to, that they are all generally overlooked, and as a consequence, the butter in our markets is, for the most part, scarcely fit for table use. The following directions of Mr. Hall a celebrated butter maker of New Lebanon, N. Y. whose statements have often appeared in the N. Y. State Society's Transactions, we take from the Boston Cultivator.

"Every butter-maker knows, that if the cream is a little too warm, the butter comes quick, and is a little too white, soft, and oily, and they have a little too much to do, to separate the butter from the milk, before the salt is added, (a fact, by the way, of much more importance, than many of the little facts about butter.) On the contrary, ever butter-maker knows, that if the cream is a little too cold, it requires more time, and a little too much elbow-grease to churn: but after this, the labor is comparatively trifling, for on opening the churn, you are presented with a high colored, rich-looking article, which adheres to the paddles and floats, in broken masses in the milk, every drop of which, can be at once expelled, and this, without washing; and the only arguments that I know in favor of washing are, to make soft and oily butter hard, in order to expel the milk, and poor, rancid butter, better—for a good article has no color or flavor to gain by the process, and I think much of both to lose, if none of its keeping properties. A few simple suggestions, if observed in the making, will always produce a good article of butter, viz: a room from which every thing else is banished, and in which a cheese was never made; airy and dry, and northern exposure, and protected from the sun's rays; the milk and cream to be kept below 60 degrees. The cream to be taken off within 48 hours, kept and churned in a temperature, not lower than 55 degrees, or higher than 58 degrees; the butter-milk at once expelled, when it is in a fit state to receive the salt, which should be perfectly pulverised, or free from lumps, of pure quality and not so much in quantity, as to make the salt-taste predominate, or in other words, to destroy the rich flavor the butter ought to have, by too much salt. Let the salt be thoroughly incorporated with the butter, and after which it may stand some 24 or 26 hours, and then slightly worked once, when nothing will be expelled, but whitish brine. The best method of working that I know, is on an inclined table, with a break attached to one side, with a ladle to handle, or turn the butter. The prevailing errors in butter-making, are, (in my opinion,) a too great anxiety to churn quick, which requires a degree of temperature so high, that it obviously injures the article, and the practice of salting before the butter-milk is all out, which effectually prevents

its ever being entirely expelled, without injury, from over-working, and exposure to the atmosphere, both of which, have a tendency to give it that oily appearance, which is always, to be avoided. Much might be said, in regard to the different varieties of churns, did the ordinary length of a newspaper article permit; suffice it to say, that the introduction of atmospheric air into churns, having the effect that its advocates claim, (viz, quick churning,) has a decided tendency to injure the butter. I will, as soon as I have leisure, and as well as I can, answer the enquiries of your correspondent, Mr. Halliday in regard to a mill and steamer, as I am using both.

B. A. HALL.

New Lebanon, Nov. 25th, 1849.

## PEPRARATION FOR WINTER.

Among the cares of the farmer, few in this cold climate, are of more consequence than those relating to a due preparation for the long and cold season. Let us look for a few moments about your buildings. Some of them are growing old; Well, this cannot be helped. We are all growing old, and if we have answered the great end of our existence, thus far, as well as these buildings, it is well. But we all expect, with due care, to do much service yet. So these old buildings must be made to last some longer. We are not all ready to pull them down and build new ones. But have you fastened those boards which were loose at haying time? Have you stopped those wide cracks which let so much cold and snow into your stables last winter? If you will put some boards on the inside a few inches from the others, and fill the space between them with leaves, it will do the work finely. Refuse straw or buckwheat straw will answer, but more care is requisite in using straight boards, and putting them close together, else your cattle will attempt to steal the straw and tear off your boards. Muck is good, but not so easily obtained as leaves.

And now for the stable floor. If your barn is so situated that you have a manure cellar under your stable, you are fortunate. If not, we would recommend the course adopted by one of our good farming friends. Having removed the floor and sleepers, fill with muck to the sill, and make it level. Place a few stripes of old planks on the muck, and across these lay your floor—taking no care to make the joints perfectly tight. You have then a protection against the cold air from below, and an absorbant for all the liquid manure. In due time you will have a bed of most valuable manure. If muck is not at command, a mixture of chip dirt, leaves, refuse straw, and earth from ditches and gutters, will answer very well.

Having fastened all the boards, replaced broken ones by new pieces, and made the stables right, how is the underpinning to the barn? While it is filled with hay, that may keep out the snow and wind, but March may find one of your hay mows missing. If the stones are

fallen or large places exist under the sills, old Boreas will surely crawl through and bring his pockets full of snow. This he will pile up on your hay, and upon the backs of your cattle, making you labor, and making them cold. You had better make a banking of straw, leaves, turf, or something of the kind which you can put into your manure heap in the spring, unless the situation is such that a permanent embankment of earth is desirable. Do not fear a little labor in this way, you will save it in the preservation of your buildings from the heaving and racking effects of frost.—*Berkshire Cultivist*.

### THE PROPER MODE OF FEEDING CATTLE.

An English writer observes that too great points in feeding cattle are regularity and a particular care of the weaker individuals.—On this last account there ought to be plenty of rack room, that too many may not feed together; in which very common case the weaker are not only trampled down by the stronger, but they are worried and become cowed and spiritless; than which there cannot be a more unfavorable state for thrift, besides, they are ever compelled to shift with the worst of the fodder. This domineering spirit is so remarkably prevalent among horned cattle that the writer has a hundred times observed the master beasts running from crib to crib, and absolutely neglecting their own provender for the sake of driving the inferior from theirs. This is much oftener than is suspected, the chief reason of the difference in a lot of beasts after a winter's keep. It is likewise, he says, a very common and very shameful sight, in a dairy of cows to see several of them gored and wounded in a dozen places, merely from the inattention of the owner and the neglect of coupling the horns of those that butt. The weaker animals should be kept apart; and in crib feeding in the year, it is a good method to tie up the master beast at their meals. Dr. Dean says there should be more yards than one to the barn, where divers sorts of cattle are kept. The sheep should have a yard by themselves, at least; and the young stock another, that they may be wholly confined to such fodder as the farmers can afford them.

From the Boston Cultivator.

### ECONOMY IN FEEDING COWS.

Mr. Editor:—This is an important subject; but close calculation is not always good economy. Some men will spend five dollars, to save half that sum, and he who starves his stock to save his fodder, is neither merciful or wise. Suppose a man keeps two cows through the winter, on two tons of hay and forty bushels of turnips, and through the Summer on

three acres of pasturing—they will, probably make about 150 lbs. of butter, and raise two calves, worth about three dollars each; one of these we will reckon for crow-tax, and the other, with the butter at one shilling a pound, will make the sum of \$28.00, for keeping two cows a year. Now, let him give the same food to one cow, and she will make 250 lbs. of butter, besides raising a calf, worth five dollars. This, with the butter at one shilling a pound, makes the handsome sum of \$50, for keeping one cow a year. And this is not all, for the pleasure of carrying to the good house-wife a swimming pail of rich milk drawn from one cow, is enough to pay any man for milking; while the mortification of having to strip two poor cows half an hour to get a pail of blue milk, will fill a man with "lean streaks." And this will hold good through the whole process, from milking, to the time the money is pocketed for the butter. I do not say that hay and turnips is the very best feed for milch cows in the Winter; one foddering of good corn-stalks each day, will add to the quantity and quality of the milk; and a few quarts of meal in addition to roots, will not only make rich milk, but keep a cow in good heart. To have a cow profitable, I should give her hay in the morning and one peck of roots; corn fodder at noon, and hay in the evening, with four quarts of meal from corn or oats, of equal parts. This, with a good bed of straw for lodging, which although last, is not of small importance. L. NEAL.

Unity, N. H., Dec. 27, 1849.

### WONDERS OF THE TELEGRAPH.

We were present a few evenings ago, says the Nat. Intelligencer, at the coast survey astronomical station, on Capitol Hill, which was put in telegraphic connection with Cincinnati, for the purpose of determining the longitude between the two places. The electrical clocks in this city and Cincinnati having been introduced into the completed circuit, every beat in Cincinnati was recorded at almost the same instant on Saxton's revolving cylinder in this city, and every beat of the clock here was recorded in like manner upon Mitchell's revolving plate at Cincinnati. At the moment a star passed the meridian at Washington, by the touch of a key the record of the passage was made upon the disk at Cincinnati, as well as upon the cylinder at the Washington station, and the difference of the time of the two clocks would of course indicate the difference of longitude.

The distance between the two cities, it must be recollected, is upwards of 500 miles; this distance was annihilated, and events happening at the one were instantly recorded by automatic machinery at the other. The interchange of star signals was soon interrupted, however, by the intervention of a cloud at Cincinnati, and the remainder of the evening was occupied by the gentlemen present in a philosophical discussion on



the subject of the velocity and transmission of electricity. We were never more impressed with the power of the telegraph to annihilate space, and to bring into instant mental communication individuals separated by hundreds of miles.

**Hired Girls.**—"Heads of families may contribute much to the welfare and virtue of society without going beyond their own households. The domestics in their employ present a claim to kind consideration which too many overlook.—An eastern paper says:—Young women compelled to go out to service, to hire in other people's families to do housework, are too generally kept a distance.—They are not permitted to sit with the mistress or her children; and what is too often, and too generally the consequence? We are social beings, and must have society; if we cannot find good, we are too apt to take up with bad, and the consequence too often is degradation and ruin. Why not permit your *hired girls*, when work is over, to sit in the same room with you and your children? There they might learn what is good and useful and go into the world to make virtuous and useful wives and mothers, and bless you for your kindness and consideration. A little culture and consideration might, and no doubt would, save a world of degradation, crime and misery. None of us know what may be the future situation of our own children. They too may at some future day be apprentices and hired domestics, and as we would they should be treated, so should we treat those whom misfortune or necessity has thrown into our employ."

## Young Men's Department.

### CHOOSING A PROFESSION.

Young men, in making choice of a profession or business, must be governed in a considerable degree, by their peculiar tastes and talents, and in estimating these there is no little danger of mistake. They often have a strong inclination for some pursuit for which they have no qualifications. And following the inclination in such cases is a grand blunder. Thus there are many in the pulpit who were evidently intended for the plow or blacksmith's shop; while there are men in the shop and in the field who would have made splendid preachers, had their choice and education been wisely directed in youth.

Generally speaking, there is among young persons an aversion to mechanical and agricultural pursuits, and an eager disposition to engage in mercantile and professional life. There is a silly and ignorant pride which professes to look down upon the mechanic arts, as vulgar and ungentle, and those engaged in them as unfit to be introduced into the upper classes of society. This ridiculous prejudice, of course, has its effect in in-

creasing the throng of lawyers, ministers, and physicians, and swelling the multitude of young merchants without capital, and clerks in mercantile houses. This, too, leads to that constant rush of young men from the country to the city in search of clerkships, which we have often reasoned against.

We have a few plain and obvious remarks to offer on this subject of choosing a business for life. The first is, that young men, unless they have great application, industry, decided talent, and can see the way clear to acquire a thorough education, had better avoid the so called liberal professions. A lazy, ignorant, or thick-headed doctor, minister, or lawyer, stands little chance in these days, unless he happen to have wealth or influential friends to start him. We have hundreds of stupid lawyers and doctors already in all our cities, who are living from hand to mouth, trying to keep up appearances, who might have been respectable and successful, if they had learned a good trade and stuck to it. For pity's sake, let no young man expose himself to a like fate.

Let young men be cautioned against preferring clerkships to mechanical trades. It has been estimated that not one in ten attempting business in our large cities, and not one in a hundred commencing as clerks, have succeeded. Their failure has been variously disreputable or ignominious, and often followed by a broken spirit, an indolent, reckless, dissipated, or criminal life, pursued in vagrancy and ended in the poor-house or the prison. This may seem a strong picture, but the reality is worse. And where young men of ordinary minds and means can choose in favor of some good trade, or engage in agriculture, it is their wisdom to do so.

There is this to be said in favor of any useful, honest calling, that if a young man will act correctly and apply himself diligently, he will make people respect him. The silly devotees of fashion may shun him, but the substantial and truly high-minded will see his worth and honor it. The grand reason why mechanics are not more highly esteemed is their own neglect to make themselves intelligent and respectable. Having made choice of your pursuit, resolve to follow it in such a spirit and with such application, as to excel in it, and as will place you in circumstances of manly independence; for, to a high-minded young man the idea of being dependent upon relatives or friends must be extremely painful. Strive to attain worldly competence, not as the means of making a show, or of living idly, but to do good and help the deserving needy.

The bone and sinew of a nation are its prudent, temperate, upright, working men. The farmer, the blacksmith, the builder, and all the other useful toilers, are indirectly giving stability, wealth, and strength to their country in a higher degree than any other classes. It is honor enough to belong to those of whom it may be truly said, "these are the men that make the State."

## NOTES BY THE WAY—NO. 55.

BY THE EDITOR.

*A new variety of turnip.*—Mr. Marshall of Unadilla, Livingston Co., has a variety of the turnip, which, from his description of it, we should think highly valuable, and altogether superior to any known variety. The seed came from Scotland but a few years since—At first, the attempts to cultivate it proved unsuccessful, but it had been sown at the time other kinds of turnips are usually sown. By way of experiment he then sowed it a week or two after harvest, and he had a fine crop, and by sowing it about that time he had never failed of a crop since. He generally sowed it upon good stubble ground after wheat, and it has abundance of time to mature, so that it does not interfere with any other crop. He gets just as much from the ground besides, as though the turnips had not been sown, and so far from impoverishing the soil, it is enriched by it. All that the crop costs is plowing the land once, and putting in the seed, and digging. The common turnip would scarcely grow at all under such circumstances.

But these are not its only recommendations. It is sweeter, and richer, and better for table use, and also for stock, than either the common flat turnip, or the ruta бага. Deposited in holes, it comes out as fresh, solid and nice in the spring as when put in. Stock are exceedingly fond of it. The top resembles somewhat the top of the common flat turnip, while the root more nearly resembles that of the ruta бага. The top is very small, and a person unacquainted with it, would not imagine, from its appearance, that it would yield as it does. Cultivated in the manner above described, it usually yields about two hundred bushels to the acre.

*A lady farmer.*—In our perambulations over the country, we met with a lady not long since, from whom we derived some useful hints.

*How to destroy meadow moles.*—She said the meadow moles had annoyed them greatly, and among other things, had entirely killed two or three very fine pear trees. They also made sad havoc with most kinds of crops. Somebody from Canada told her of an expedient, and animated with the true spirit of reform, she made a trial of it at once, and with triumphant success. It consists simply in uncovering a portion of their subterranean passage, and placing two cattle's horns in it, with the large ends from each other, so that the moles coming from either way, would enter the horns, and such is the "nature of the crittur," that it never puts its hand to the plow and looks back, but goes ahead, persevering until it makes its way through all obstacles, or dies in the effort, and thus the poor thing is vanquished, and

gives up the ghost. A tube of any kind of metal open only at one end, would of course be equally effectual.

*Manuring corn—the wire worm.*—She said that cow manure put upon corn ground, would produce the wire worm, but that horse manure had no such effect. This fact had been established by repeated experiment. She said they had never been troubled with the potatoe rot, and ascribed it to deep plowing and deep planting, first dropping the manure in the hole, and then covering it with a little earth, and treading it down before the seed is dropped.

*The slug in England.*—In the conversation with Mr. Marter, of Hamtramck, spoken of in another place, speaking of the various annoyances of the farmer in this country, in the shape of insects, worms, &c., he remarked, that they were not troubled with them in England. The only thing which troubled them much there, was a slug which infested their wheat and pea fields, invading them in vast numbers, and almost covering the ground. They were almost transparent, being composed of a watery substance. The remedy was to sow salt upon them, which destroyed them at once. They seemed to evaporate and disappear entirely whenever it was applied.

*Effect of draining on meadows.*—Mr. Sweet, of Redford, remarked to us the other day, that it was as important to drain meadows thoroughly, where stagnant water was retained, either in the surface or in the subsoil, as land devoted to tillage, the quality of hay produced by such lands being very poor and often but little better than wild hay.

And this is a matter of more importance than most people regard it. In fact, many seem to suppose, that land cannot be too wet for a meadow, and that, provided it is not absolutely flooded, the wetter it is the better. But this is a very great and very pernicious mistake. Hay grown upon such land, is not only greatly inferior in nutritive qualities, but quite unpalatable to stock. Who has not observed, that the grass which grows upon wet places in a pasture, is frequently left to grow unmolested, while that upon the dry ground near by, is cropped close to the earth?

*Turning under clover for wheat.*—A substantial farmer from Pennsylvania, with whom we met in the cars the other day, remarked to us, that in turning under clover for wheat much would be gained by a longer interval than is usually allowed between the plowing and the seeding. By turning it under a month before seeding, he said the crop would be all of two weeks earlier than it would be to plow and sow immediately. This

must be owing to the liberation of gasses through the process of fermentation which the clover has in the meantime undergone, together with the warmth which has thereby been imparted to the soil. We should suppose, however, that so long an interval between plowing and seeding, would render it necessary to drag the ground thoroughly, or to pass over it with the cultivator before sowing the seed.

*Comparative statement of the number of bushels of Wheat and other grains raised in each county, as given in the census of 1840, and the report of the Assessors for 1849:*

COUNTIES.	WHEAT.		OTHER GRAINS.	
	1840.	1849.	1840.	1849.
Allegan	13,815	30,876	30,751	79,542
Barry	12,854	60,963	23,157	57,439
Berrien	56,085	41,504	155,613	187,604
Branch	67,317	124,779	164,600	327,472
Calhoun	176,630	370,478	344,121	344,476
Cass	95,100	147,637	480,470	554,939
Chippewa				1,375
Clinton	13,672	61,123	26,291	86,276
Eaton	15,396	60,027	26,900	113,732
Genesee	37,397	126,419	46,272	149,347
Hillsdale	80,456	179,643	161,903	405,629
Ingham	29,127	82,994	30,084	116,517
Ionia	32,392	94,304	34,929	129,476
Jackson	140,617	540,380	371,887	512,772
Kalamazoo	161,164	222,539	280,783	465,200
Kent	18,750	92,533	31,450	161,935
Lapeer	25,572	609,092	51,897	135,207
Lenawee	167,891	205,462	364,294	509,007
Livingston	84,943	268,793	171,413	252,756
Mackinaw			634	1,299
Macomb	81,061	167,094	157,911	359,526
Monroe	42,856	95,062	153,390	206,071
Oakland	264,965	557,537	527,318	770,080
Ottawa	1,231	3,412	6,356	8,863
Saginaw	4,125	5,631	12,927	19,027
Shiawassee	19,584	64,490	25,721	84,031
St. Clair	10,838	34,471	26,996	114,925
St. Joseph	131,451	260,616	277,737	577,172
Van Buren	15,649	41,381	30,102	152,752
Washtenaw	216,597	463,615	564,863	458,069
Wayne	89,769	164,033	234,515	564,272
Total	2,157,108	4,739,299	4,566,720	8,179,767

Counties	No of acres improved land (1843.)	No of acres sowed with wheat (1843.)
Allegan	12,054	2,835
Barry	16,375	5,700
Berrien	19,846	5,611
Branch	46,279	16,445
Calhoun	96,399	37,036
Cass	59,197	17,960
Chippewa	219	
Clinton	14,733	5,207
Eaton	16,657	4,845
Genesee	31,603	18,817
Hillsdale	56,644	18,798
Ingham	25,631	8,640
Ionia	23,236	8,302
Jackson	119,124	47,842
Kalamazoo	64,415	20,965
Kent	25,267	9,065
Lapeer	29,560	8,798
Lenawee	104,877	28,281
Livingston	69,762	26,988
Mackinac	844	
Macomb	55,450	11,391
Monroe	41,409	10,723
Oakland	170,308	49,312
Ottawa	1,231	271
Saginaw	1,903	42
Shiawassee	20,825	7,918

St. Clair	17,394	1,955
St. Joseph	84,255	31,690
Van Buren	16,501	6,034
Washtenaw	135,539	44,971
Wayne	69,254	9,556
Total	1,437,459	465,900

Counties.	No of mills.	Feet of lumber sawed last year.	No. of hands employed.
Allegan	26	5,811,000	93
Barry	11	233,000	10
Berrien	29	4,919,000	63
Branch	26	4,747,000	41
Calhoun	30	4,159,000	49
Cass	26	2,521,000	34
Chippewa	1	400,000	7
Clinton	7	710,000	21
Eaton	15	2,659,000	31
Genesee	25	6,725,000	89
Hillsdale	31	4,732,000	59
Ingham	15	1,125,000	21
Ionia	20	8,400,000	106
Jackson	21	2,060,000	30
Kalamazoo	27	3,795,000	52
Kent	32	11,411,500	52
Lapeer	17	3,720,000	73
Lenawee	48	10,060,000	115
Livingston	24	2,699,000	34
Mackinac	1	1,000,000	20
Macomb	29	2,800,000	59
Monroe	30	3,607,000	71
Oakland	40	6,087,371	64
Ottawa	4	2,680,000	32
Saginaw	8	4,945,000	88
Shiawassee	7	480,000	12
St. Clair	55	33,300,000	344
St. Joseph	14	2,455,700	31
Van Buren	43	6,301,000	76
Washtenaw	42	9,466,000	160
Wayne			
Total	730	147,179,257	1959

Counties.	No. of mills.	Runs of stone.	Bbls. of flour made last year.	No. of hands employed.
Allegan	3	7	2,900	3
Barry	1	2	150	2
Berrien	4	13	12,500	10
Branch	5	16	18,900	15
Calhoun	15	44	76,300	38
Cass	4	9	6,940	3
Chippewa				
Clinton	2	4	315	4
Eaton	4	9	3,800	9
Genesee	10	23	16,591	19
Hillsdale	6	15	21,500	23
Ingham	4	6	4,900	9
Ionia	4	7	2,100	8
Jackson	13	31	24,100	33
Kalamazoo	13	29	45,682	34
Kent	8	13	16,650	11
Lapeer	8	15	3,500	10
Lenawee	17	54	54,175	34
Livingston	11	26	33,875	24
Mackinac				
Macomb	11	27	31,700	11
Monroe	6	14	7,300	14
Oakland	26	64	97,520	65
Ottawa				
Saginaw	2	2		1
Shiawassee	3	7	13,500	9
St. Clair	4	6	1,900	11
St. Joseph	12	33	51,050	61
Van Buren	1	5	1,000	2
Washtenaw	18	57	140,000	100
Wayne	15	21	34,130	36
Total	222	512	719,100	598



*Comparative Statement of the number of Sheep and quantity of Wool raised in the several Counties in Michigan, as taken from the census of 1840, and the returns of the Assessors for 1849:*

COUNTIES.	No. SHEEP.		LBS. WOOL.	
	1840.	1849.	1840.	1849.
Allegan	0,170	6,059	0,239	15,973
Barry	0,086	6,300	0,265	14,599
Berrien	2,407	6,889	1,930	16,616
Branch	6,744	10,557	1,692	35,831
Calhoun	3,957	37,346	3,676	95,065
Cass	5,524	16,335	10,451	43,859
Chippewa	9,014			
Clinton	294	4,878	215	13,134
Eaton	163	5,066	134	24,967
Genesee	1,001	18,393	1,302	38,794
Hillsdale	1,804	24,336	3,745	55,392
Ingham	172	9,611	338	24,538
Ionia	270	7,524	345	19,991
Jackson	3,910	45,428	4,225	128,180
Kalamazoo	3,691	31,968	4,392	94,830
Kent	222	6,724	566	16,675
Lapeer	1,197	11,309	1,250	30,318
Lenawee	6,634	52,063	7,429	150,762
Livingston	1,903	25,621	3,945	66,986
Macomb	8,950	27,569	13,052	72,616
Mackinaw	606	608		
Monroe	3,010	18,781	3,786	53,053
Oakland	19,656	82,141	33,839	218,536
Ottawa		129		295
Saginaw		752		2,050
Shiawassee	375	7,030	544	18,843
St. Clair	1,075	7,375	1,000	30,905
St. Joseph	3,966	20,033	4,298	51,972
Van Buren	523	5,146	990	16,667
Washtenaw	19,276	72,373	29,427	213,456
Wayne	10,181	30,691	12,349	84,567
Total	99,618	610,563	153,375	1,645,750

**GLEANINGS FROM PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.**

From the report of the Secretary of State, of this state, it appears, that in 21 counties of this state, from which returns have been received, there are 120 insane, 71 deaf and dumb, and 71 blind persons. There are also 18 deaf persons that are not dumb, and 10 dumb that are not deaf. The counties from which no returns have been received are, Chippewa, Clinton, Ionia, Kalamazoo, Lapeer, Mackinac, Saginaw and Van Buren.

**State Prison.**—From the report of the Inspectors of the State Prison, it appears, that the number of convicts in the prison, Nov. 30th, 1849, was 110, being 18 less in number than there were at the same time the year previous. Of these 110 convicts, 44 are engaged in the manufacture of farming tools, coopering, &c., 24 in wagon making, and shoemaking, 10 are employed upon the prison buildings, 12 in managing the domestic concerns of the prison, 2 are in solitary confinement, and 2 aged and infirm. White males, 86, colored do 14. Of the 31 received into the prison during the last year, 15 were from Wayne Co., and of the offences, 16 were larceny. Amount of earnings of convicts during the year, \$10,312.54. This amount includes the earnings of those employed upon the buildings &c. Mr. Goodwin puts down the expenses of the prison, item by item, at 14,690.00, and adds, "this is a most rigid estimate of expenditures, and shows the necessity, under existing arrangements, of drawing from the Treasury nearly \$6,000 a year." A centre building has been erected and enclosed.

**State Land Office.**—From the report of the commissioner of the State Land office, it appears that the sale of primary school lands during the last year, amount to \$41,083.84. The receipts for the same time, on account of principal, interest, penalties and rent, amounted to \$49,459.42. Sales of University lands, \$6,560.09. Receipts for do \$21,162.01. State building lands at Lansing, sales, \$3,203.00. Receipts, \$1,700.84. Internal Improvement lands, sales, \$86,191.32. Receipts, \$86,191.32. Salt Spring lands, sales, \$4,850.88. Receipts, \$4,362.63. Total amount of sales, \$141,868.63. Total amount of receipts, \$75,989.73.

**Auditor General's Report.**—The Auditor General, in his report, estimates the expenses of the state government, for a year or two longer, at \$75,000, after which, he adds, they may, and probably will be reduced by the action of the Convention to revise the constitution, to \$50,000 a year. To keep our state debt from increasing, he says, it is necessary, for the next year or two, to have a revenue of about \$185,000, of which about \$145,000 must be raised by direct taxation, \$40,000 being the amount of income from other sources. But \$105,000 is all that can be raised under the existing provisions of law.

**Foreign Emigrant agency.**—Mr. Thompson, the Foreign emigrant agent of this state, reports as the result of his agency in the city of New York, the past season, that more than twenty eight hundred foreigners have been induced to settle in Michigan, and that many more will, in consequence, come among us another season.

**Holland Colony.**—We have seen a printed petition from a committee of the colony 'o the Legislature for an appropriation to improve the harbor of Black Lake. The petition sets forth, that 5000 souls, embracing several clergymen with their entire churches, have landed upon the shores of Michigan, and are comfortably settled in their new home, and are in a prosperous condition. They are upon Black River, in Ottawa Co., which empties into Black Lake, which is six miles long, and communicates with Lake Michigan, and has an average depth of 20 feet. It is for the removal of a bar at the outlet, that an appropriation is asked. The village of Holland is at the head of the Lake.

The committee say, that a charter for a plank road from Kalamazoo to Black Lake has already been secured, and that it will be constructed as soon as the obstructions at the outlet of the Lake have been removed, and that then, the route from Detroit to Milwaukee and all the ports on the Wisconsin shore, will be thirty miles nearer that way, than through Grand Rapids by way of Battle Creek, &c., and seventy-seven miles nearer than by New Buffalo. A map descriptive of Black Lake, and the adjacent country, accompanies the petition.

**ERIE RAILROAD.**—The Geneva Gazette says the travel and business through Seneca Lake from that place is rapidly increasing. The amount of freight re-shipped at Geneva for New York via the Erie road, is from seventy-five to eighty tons daily. Freight is brought from Auburn westward and shipped at Geneva.

Charles Noble, of Monroe, has been appointed Surveyor General, vice Lucius Lyon.

Five hogs were recently slaughtered in Cincinnati, whose aggregate weight dressed, was 4820 lbs. They were from Kentucky.

#### DETROIT PRICE CURRENT,

four, bbl.	\$4 00	Salt,	\$1 115
Oorn, bu	31	Butter,	18
Kals,	20	Eggs, doz.	14
Bye,	37	Hides, lb	3a6
arley,	50	Wheat, bu	86
Hogs, 100 lbs	3 00	Hams, lb	0
Apples, bu	1 00	Onions, bu	50a6
Potatoes,	43	Branberries,	1 07
Hay, ton	5a6 00	uckwheat, 100 lbs	1 23
Wool, lb	25a40	Indian Meal, "	70
Peas, bu	75	Beef, "	2 55
Beans,	75	Lard, lb retail	5
Beef, bbl	6a7 00	Houey,	10
Pork,	10 50a12 50	Apples, dried	1 57
White Fish,	6a5 50	Peaches, do	2 50
Trout,	3 50a6 50	lover Seed, bu	2 50
od Fish, lb	5a5	Herd's Grass, bu	4 50
heese,	7	Flax, bu	75
Wood, cord	2a2 25	Lime, bbl	70

## GOLD IN MICHIGAN!! GREAT FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being desirous of leaving Michigan, offers his large Farm at a great bargain.

Said Farm is situated in the Town of Litchfield, and adjoining and cornering on the public Square, in the beautiful and flourishing Village of Litchfield, in the Co. of Hillsdale.

Said Farm contains 250 acres of Land, 180 of which is under improvement, 40 acres of good timber, and the balance in timbered openings. 50 acres is of bottom lands of the St. Jo., and is in tame Grass—the improvement is all seeded to Clover except what is necessary for Spring Crops.

The Farm is divided into 16 lots, by good and sufficient fences, and living Water in 12 of the lots. There is on the premises, a good large two story Farm House, well finished, with Wood Shed and out houses; two good Barns and sheds and two good Wells, of Water, all in good condition, and a large bearing Orchard consisting of a choice variety of fruit, planted with great care.

ALSO—One other Farm for Sale, situated about 4 miles south of said Village, and 1-4 mile from a Steam saw Mill containing 117 acres of Timbered Land, 75 acres under improvement, balance well timbered, is well watered, has a good Log House, Barn, and bearing Orchard.

ALSO—For Sale in said Village, 5 acres of land, containing a Nursery of 10,000 Fruit Trees—7,000 of which are Grafted, and a good dwelling House on the premises.

ALSO—A Store in said Village of Litchfield, 24 by 50 on the ground, and two stories high, and in the best location, where almost any quantity of Goods may be sold. The town of Litchfield is second to no town in the State for farming purposes, and the Village a very desirable place of residence, containing good Schools, and 3 Churches, two of which have Bells—the whole presents great inducements for those wishing to purchase. Will be sold together or separate—about 1-3 of the purchase required down—balance on time to suit purchaser. Inquire of the subscriber.

Litchfield, January 1st, 1850, HARVEY SMITH,  
OFFERER to SMITH & GARDNER, Jonesville; AUSTIN  
GEORGE, Jackson; WM. LANGLEY, Detroit; T D BILLINGS  
Adrian; WM PARKER, Hudson; N SWARTHOUT, Berlin,  
Erie Co, Ohio; B F SMITH, Rochester N. Y.

**SMITH'S Patent Ventilating Smut Machine—**

Also, Mott's Agricultural Furnace, for sale by  
D O & W. S. PENFIELD.

Detroit, Jan 1 1850.

## DETROIT AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE.

T. S. SPRAGUE, dealer in Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, Horse Powers, Smut and Threshing Machines, Flower, Field and Garden Seeds, Bulbous Roots of all kinds, Fruit Trees and Shrubbery, No. 30, Woodward Avenue, corner Woodbridge st., Detroit, Mich.

The highest market price paid for grass and clover seed, dried apples, &c. &c.

Consignments of pork, lard, butter, and produce generally respectfully solicited and promptly attended to.

Country dealers supplied at manufacturers' prices. All orders by mail or otherwise faithfully executed.

Our assortment will be found, on examination, to comprise every thing wanted for use by the farmer, the dairyman and the gardener.

Farmers and dealers are cordially invited to call and examine our stock after the 20th of April, when we shall open the establishment.

Any thing not comprised in our catalogue, which is called for, will be promptly furnished without any additional expense to the purchaser.

### Resolution

Passed unanimously by the "State Agricultural Society" of the State of Michigan.

Resolved, That we are gratified to learn that Messrs. Sprague & Co. are establishing in Detroit, a warehouse for keeping improved agricultural machines and implements, and the choicest variety of seeds for gardens and farms, adapted to the wants of the people of this state, and hope that people living in Michigan will appreciate the benefits of such an establishment within our limits, and give it their patronage.

EPAPHRO. RANSOM, President.

A. W. HOVEY, Secretary.

## DETROIT PLASTER MILL.

THE Undersigned, having a Plaster Mill adjoining William Brewster's Ware House, below and near the foot of Randolph street, which is now in full operation, have added a fine run of stone, are now prepared to grind as fine as customers may wish.

—ALSO—

have on hand a large quantity already ground. Will be able to supply customers whenever they call, at the rate of seven dollars per ton, in bags, boxes, or anything they may choose to bring.

We would recommend farmers to use bags as much as possible, as it is a convenient way of carrying plaster, and is a saving in transportation, and does not injure them more than grain. Or, if they choose, it will be put up in barrels, with the original coat of the barrel, in any quantity.

We shall also keep constantly on hand a quantity of very fine white, for hard finish, stucco, &c.

Very fine bags can be had at the mill.

DAVID FRENCH, Agent.

Detroit, Jan'y 1, 1850.

### STOVES AND

### Agricultural Implements.

THE subscribers offer for sale, on reasonable terms, a general assortment of Stoves, Tin, Copper, Sheet-Iron, and Hollow wares, of every description.

—ALSO—

an assortment of agricultural implements, including Peckshill, Eagle, Wisconsin and Michigan Plows, Cultivators, Cradles, Scythes, Hoes, Rakes, Shovels, Scrapers, Forks, Churns (atmosphere) Wash Boards, &c., &c.

D. O. & W. PENFIELD.

## MARTIN'S PREMIUM

## COLORED DAGUERREOTYPES!

LADIES and gentlemen are invited to call and examine specimens.

Miniatures taken without regard to the weather.

Rooms in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

### REAL ESTATE AGENCY,

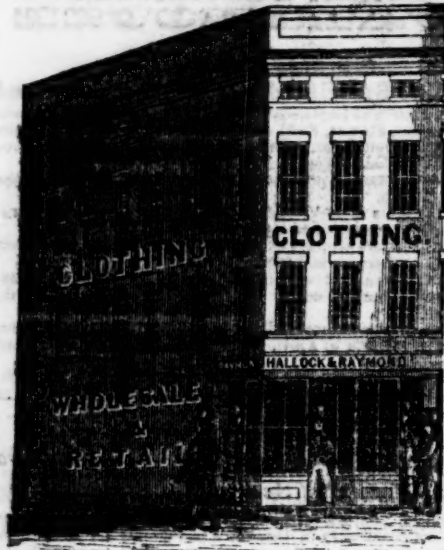
### DETROIT AND LANSING, MICHIGAN.

THE undersigned have unequal facilities for purchase and sale of Real Estate, the payment of Taxes, reclaiming Lands sold for Taxes, the purchase of Lands at Tax sales, the extinction of Taxes, the entry of State or Government lands, the examination and platting of Lands, leasing city and village property, and collecting Bonds, Mortgages, and other evidences of debt; the purchase and sale of Michigan State Liabilities, &c.

They have careful and trustworthy Agents at the principal places in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, and in each of the organized counties of this State, and have also township lists of nearly all the towns of the state.

MACY & DRIGGS.

## CLOTHING EMPORIUM.



AND  
Gentlemen's Furnishing Establishment,  
Corner of Jefferson and Woodward Avenues, Detroit.

**A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES,** usually kept in a Clothing Establishment, constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest possible rates. Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., on hand and made up to order, in the most fashionable and durable style.

HALL & RAYMOND.



**DR. L. C. ROSE,** having purchased the right to vend Dr. Banning's Body Brace in the State of Michigan, asks to announce that he may be consulted gratuitously at his office and residence, on Miami Avenue Detroit, relative to the use of the Brace for the auxiliary relief of weakness of the vocal, pulmonary, digestive, spinal and nervous system.

in the case of both ladies and gentlemen, particularly in the case of weakness and spinal deformities, so common to children, ladies, and sedentary gentlemen in this climate.

The principle on which these afflictions are relieved by the brace is:—

1st. By firmly supporting the loins or weak part of the back, pushing it forward under the shoulder, and thereby balancing the latter upon the body's axis.

2d. By lifting, but not compressing the sunken abdomen; also removing a dragging from the parts above, thereby expanding the waist and chest and strengthening the whole body by the consequent upward and outward bracing of the supported organs, an action and principle entirely different from that of corsets and shoulder braces, removing all desire for, or propriety in their use.

The medical profession are invited to call.

A lady in attendance upon ladies.

Rooms open from 9 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 8 P. M.

Patients unable to go out will be visited at their dwellings, whenever the request is made.

Physicians can be supplied with the braces at a liberal discount at wholesale.

Also, the braces can be obtained of Dr. Thomas B. Clark, on Jefferson Ave. Jan 1

**T. H. ARMSTRONG,**

Manufacturer of and Dealer in  
SUPERIOR HATS AND CAPS,

No. 56, Woodward Avenue.

(Between the Presbyterian Church, and Jefferson Avenue,  
Sign of Big Hat, Detroit.)

**ALSO,** Dealer in Furs, Robes, Muffs, Umbrellas, Canes, Gloves, Scarfs, Cravats, Suspenders, Buckskin Gloves, &c., very cheap for cash.

Would respectfully solicit the patronage of Farmers and others coming into the city, pledging himself to sell as cheap as any other establishment east of New York.

His stock of Hats and Caps are of his own manufacture and warranted the best.

Orders for any style of Hat or Cap promptly attended to.

## WINTER SEASON—1849-50. CLOTHING FOR THE MILLION!

**EAGLE & ELLIOTT,**

No. 61, Woodward Ave., Larned B'k, Detroit

**H**AVING completed their Fall purchase, are now prepared to offer for sale an extensive and complete assortment, comprising 30,000 garments of every grade, style, quality and size, to be had in the market. Among which may be found the most fashionable as well as the most substantial. Manufactured in Philadelphia, mechanically cut, and unsurpassed in neatness of pattern and design, purchased particularly for this market, and for the winter season of 1849-50.

Merchants on the interior, and adjacent parts of Canada, are invited to call at No. 61, Woodward Avenue, and examine the extensive stock of the subscribers. Having purchased their entire stock this season, in the Philadelphia market, they can offer a great variety of styles and sizes, and sell their goods to wholesale purchasers at New York whole-sale prices; or at retail in quantities to suit purchasers, at their usual low and satisfactory prices.

**EAGLE & ELLIOTT.**

No. 61, Woodward Avenue, Larned Block, nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church, Detroit. Jan 1

**J. G. DARBY,**  
ENGRAVER,

No. 151, Corner Jefferson Avenue and Bates Street,  
Detroit, (Third Story.)

**M**APS, Visiting and Business Cards, Portraits,  
Bills of Exchange, Wood Cuts, &c.

—ALSO—

Door Plates, Silver Ware, &c., elegantly engraved.  
Detroit, January 1st, 1850.

**FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.  
SHRUBS AND PLANTS.**

**THE** Subscriber is prepared to receive orders for

*Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants,* from the celebrated Rochester and Mount Hope Gardens and Nurseries.—The trees and plants will be delivered at Detroit on the opening of Navigation, at Catalogue prices, adding transportation. Printed Catalogues can be found at the office of the subscriber, foot of Third Street, with directions for planting and cultivation.

**HIRAM WRIGHT.**

Jan 1

J. P. MANSFIELD, Agent.  
Residence No. 1 Wright, Flint, Genesee Co.

## TAKE NOTICE.

**THREE** Months Extra Pay and One Hundred

and Sixty Acres of Land will be procured for all who enlisted for 5 years, or during the War of 1812, and for all, including Volunteers who served in Mexico, and for the heirs of all who have died in the service.

Information will be given to relatives, Free of Charge, by writing to

**G. F. LEWIS,**  
Detroit, Michigan,  
Postage Paid.

Those who do not know what became of their friends, write when and where they joined the army.

## NEW WHOLESALE BOOK-STORE!

**THE** undersigned, having looked themselves

permanently in the City of Detroit, beg leave to call the attention of the people of this State, to their No. 180, being 180, Jefferson Avenue, where is to be found a general assortment of Books, pertaining to Agriculture, Horticulture, &c., &c., and where subscriptions are received for all "Agricultural Papers" published in his country.

—ALSO—

a complete assortment of School, Classical, Medical, Law and Miscellaneous books, together with a large assortment of stationery and Paper Hangings, and Borders to match.

For sale Wholesale and Retail, by

**F. P. MARKHAM & BRO.**

No. 180, Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.

Detroit, Jan'y 1st, 1850.

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